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编著：张　嵩

雅思写作机经大典

WRITING

THE ULTIMATE TEST SUMMARY FOR IELTS

主编答疑QQ群

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机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

张　嵩

毕业于北京大学外国语学院英语语言文学专业；“易路教育”、“华丽学院”等教育品牌创始人；英语在线教育思想先锋；沪江网直播课程教师总排名榜首；在线公益教育项目“互+计划”获奖教师；TESOL对外英语教学高级、少儿、商务认证教师。

WRITING

THE ULTIMATE TEST SUMMARY FOR IELTS

雅思写作机经大典

编著：张　嵩

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本书收集、整理并分析了2009年至2015年4月前所有雅思考试学术类议论文的题目。在对所有题目进行分类、分析的基础上，依据考试的重点、难点及考点，整理出雅思写作考试不同备考阶段最应准备的内容，以帮助考生缩短雅思写作考试复习时间，增加考生雅思写作考试备考效率，让本书成为雅思写作备考不可缺少的工具书。

本书有效地将雅思写作考试所有备考内容规划在1个月的备考时间之内，每周都对雅思写作真题进行分析总结，并给出了5分句和7分句，然后指出各周的备考要点：考前1周的冲刺阶段指出了雅思写作考试的不宣之秘，提供了避免跑题的方法，并给出了雅思写作的观点库；考前2周讲解雅思考试必备知识点，如议论立场、立论原则、高效写作练习法等；考前3周帮助考生有条不紊地夯基固本，并提供考生写作论证通顺、词句得当等方式方法；考前4周在考生备考时间较充裕的情况下，给出了雅思写作考试官方评分标准及详解。如果考生备考时间特别紧张的话，考生应熟练掌握考前1周的所有内容及这4周的备考要点。

本书适合雅思考生，托福考生也可以以本书为参考，提高自己的托福写作能力，也适合那些想提高自己写作能力的广大读者。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

雅思写作机经大典 / 张嵩编著. —2版. —北京：机械工业出版社，2016.6

ISBN 978-7-111-54376-3

Ⅰ.①雅… Ⅱ.①张… Ⅲ.①IELTS-写作-自学参考资料 Ⅳ.①H315

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2016）第170564号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037）
策划编辑：唐绮峰 责任编辑：唐绮峰
版式设计：悠米兹 责任印制：乔 宇
保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司印刷
2016年8月第2版·第1次印刷
184mm×260mm·18.25印张·1插页·503千字
标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-54376-3
定价：46.80元

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秒杀雅思作文攻略

——暨本书使用指南

关于雅思考试题目的内在属性和文章应该如何谋篇布局，指导考生该如何利用这两者之间的关系并取得好成绩的图书并不是很多，导致考生更加关注的是写作“范文”和类似高中语文中议论文式的程式结构。本书意在辅助考生系统地分析雅思考试题目，明确雅思出题的题干、分清观点和事实，把握住常见的雅思写作提问方法，掌握雅思写作 5 类题型及必备写作结构，并将雅思写作话题划分为 9 类，提供切实可行的写作应对措施。

明确题干，分清观点和事实

所谓“题干”，就是作文考题中除了提问之外的叙述性部分，其主要构成为观点和（或）事实。这里要引入“观点”（V：view）、“事实”（F：fact）两个概念，是因为对这两个概念的区分将会影响到考生作文结构的变化。

请看以下 3 道真题，检验一下自己是否能分清*事实*和观点。

例 1　2011 年 11 月 26 日考题

People in both developed countries and developing countries are richer for economic growth. Studies show people in developing countries are happier than before while people in developed countries are not. Analyze reasons and what can we learn?

例 2　2012 年 06 月 09 日考题

Some people think news has no connection to people's life, so it is a waste of time to read the news in newspaper and watch television news programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

例 3　2012 年 09 月 15 日考题

Money for postgraduate research is limited. Some people think financial support from the government should be only spent on scientific research rather than research on less useful subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

相信考生已经看出来了，题干中的事实部分已经用*斜体*进行了标注，观点部分已经用下划线进行了标注。所谓“事实”，就是实际情况和客观存在，只可解析，不能争辩；而“观点”则是带有一定倾向性的判定，是包含是非并可以讨论的。如果在例 1 中反驳题干观点，或者在例 2 中解释题干观点，再或者在例 3 中没有分清题干中的观点和事实，后果是不堪设想的。

常见的雅思写作提问方法

根据对本书中 214 道题的统计，如下 6 种提问方式在雅思写作考试中较为常见，且个别考试中有两种提问形式混合出现的情况：

（1）Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

（2）Why is it the case?
（3）What are the reasons/solutions/effects for this?
（4）To what extent do you agree or disagree?
（5）Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?
（6）Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

为了能够更好地归类、处理上述的提问形式，为作文结构提供指导。我们要先复习一下英语疑问句的分类。英语疑问句共有 4 种：一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句。但如果我们不考虑选择疑问句（一般疑问句加 or 引导的部分）和反意疑问句（陈述句加一般疑问句）这两种一般疑问句的变体的话，那么所有英语的疑问句也就分成一般疑问句和特殊疑问句两种；因此，雅思写作的提问方式也无外乎这两种。这样一来，上面 6 种提问方式也就分成了如上两组：（1）、（2）和（3）需要考生给出所需答案（X：视题目而定），（4）、（5）和（6）则需要考生给出对题目观点的评判（C：comment），但不管如何提问，考生都要给出论证、说明的支持。

雅思写作 5 类题型及必备写作结构

所有的雅思题目按照题型并结合观点/事实之说，共可分为下列 5 类题型并分别列出其常见写作结构：

01 3V（3 views）
讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点

例　2013 年 06 月 22 日考题

Some people think secondary school students should learn international news as one of their subjects, while others believe that this is a waste of valuable school time. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

通常段落（Opening：开头段；Body1/2/3：主体第 1/2/3 段；Closing：结尾段；下文同）安排如下：

方法1
Opening：　总起（点题）
Body 1：　甲方观点优点（均）
Body 2：　乙方观点优点（均）
Body 3：　双方观点缺陷（均）
Closing：　总结；明确个人观点

方法2
Opening：　总起（点题）
Body 1：　甲方观点优点（略）
Body 2：　甲方观点致命缺陷（详）
Body 3：　乙方观点优点（详）
Closing：　总结；乙方可取

方法3
Opening：　总起（点题）
Body 1：　甲方观点优点（均）
Body 2：　乙方观点优点（均）
Body 3：　具体评判标准（均）

Closing： 总结；明确个人观点

“略”“均”“详”是段落长度的建议标准，如果一篇作文在 270 ~ 280 个词左右，那么 3 个标准分别对应的词数约为 55、65 和 75 个左右。这样安排的用意在于：通过作文内容的分配，将有限的词数充分利用于说明观点，以达到最好的论证效果。本书所有段落结构均为 5 段式，考生可以根据具体题目情况，对段落结构进行修改，并增删词数。

02 F + C（fact + comment）
事实 + 评判

例 2009 年 03 月 14 日考题

More and more students choose to go to other countries for their higher education. Do you think the benefits outweigh the problems associated with it?

通常段落安排如下：

方法1
Opening： 总起（点题）
Body 1： 角度 1（均）
Body 2： 角度 2（均）
Body 3： 角度 3（均）
Closing： 总结；明确个人观点

方法2
Opening： 总起（点题）
Body 1： 优点/不足（均）
Body 2： 缺陷 1/优点 1（均）
Body 3： 缺陷 2/优点 2（均）
Closing： 总结；明确个人观点

上述结构中的“角度”等论述相关概念将在下文中详解。

03 V + C（view + comment）
观点 + 评判

例 2012 年 04 月 28 日考题

It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

通常段落安排同 2。

04 F + V + C（fact + view + comment）
事实 + 观点 + 评判

例 2011 年 09 月 15 日考题

Nowadays a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

通常段落安排同 2。

05 F＋X（fact ＋ X）
事实＋答案

例　2013 年 05 月 11 日考题

Today the quality of life in many big cities is decreasing. What are the causes of this problem? Should any measures be taken to solve it?

由于题目通常会提问“原因”“结果”和“解决办法”中的两个项目，故下面的结构使用了“答案 1”和“答案 2”来进行表述。

通常段落安排如下：

方法1

Opening：　总起（点题）
Body 1：　角度 1 的答案 1 和答案 2（均）
Body 2：　角度 2 的答案 1 和答案 2（均）
Body 3：　角度 3 的答案 1 和答案 2（均）
Closing：　总结

方法2

Opening：　总起（点题）
Body 1：　答案 1 第一点（均）
Body 2：　答案 1 第二点（均）
Body 3：　答案 2（均）
Closing：　总结

雅思写作 9 类话题

在弄清楚雅思题目提问的形式之后，部分考生依旧会作答困难，这主要是因为没有文章内容作为支撑，再好的框架也是空穴来风。

针对这个问题，本书将所收录的 214 道雅思写作题目，根据话题内容分为如下 9 类。请注意：以下类别题目出现频率按照顺序依次降低：

EDUCATION（EDU）教育

包含教育出路、教育使命、课程设置、非学术教育、儿童教育、青年人教育、教育方法、利益集团、教育平等，共 9 个子类话题。

SOCIETY（SOCIO）社会

包含犯罪、上升趋势、下降趋势、具体问题、幸福感、社会责任，共6 个子类话题。

CULTURE（CLT）文化

包含休闲娱乐、传统/多元文化、建筑、博物馆、广告、新闻媒体、艺术形式/艺术家，共 7 个子类话题。

LIFE 生活

包含健康、休闲娱乐、平等、工作、计划/变化、食品、旅行，共 7 个子类话题。

INTER-/NATIONAL（（INTER-）NTL）国家/国际

包含主要政府职能、次要政府职能、国际视角、变革、国际援助，共5 个子类话题。

TECHNOLOGY（TEK）科技

包含工作/生活影响、使用科技、教育科技、历史视角、其他，共 5 个子类话题。

PEOPLE（PPL）人群

包含个人性格、个人能力、人口特征、人类与其他，共 4 个子类话题。

ECOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT（ECO/ENVR）生态环境

包含责任方、科技与环境、航空旅行、动物保护，共 4 个子类话题。

ECONOMY（ECM）经济

包含消费品、经济发展、食品，共 3 个子类话题。

本书提供的应对措施

在 9 个话题大类的基础上，本书提供了以下应对措施：

☆ **真题汇总** 对 2009 年至 2015 年 4 月前所有雅思考试 Task2 的题目进行了校准，并按照内容分类提供了论点汇总；

☆ **论证原则** 将真题论点汇总进一步泛化、归纳，形成了四大论证原则，帮助考生直面纷繁复杂的题目，并有据可循地形成观点；

☆ **数据分析** 通过精确的数据收集和分析，共计 51 个月的雅思考试 Task2 走势跃然纸上，为考生备考助力无限；

☆ **逐题解析** 对本书收录的 214 道题进行分析，给出中文观点和英文的标题句，并进行了语言难度上的区分；

☆ **难题例文** 共收录了笔者撰写的 24 篇例文，涵盖了所有题型，并对所有提问刁钻、内容生涩的题目展示了较为理想的作答。

本书缩写对照表

缩　写	英　文	说　明
3V	3 views	讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点
F＋C	fact ＋ comment	事实＋评判
V＋C	view ＋ comment	观点＋评判
F＋V＋C	fact ＋ view ＋ comment	事实＋观点＋评判
F＋X	fact ＋ X	事实＋答案（X：视题目而定）
EDU	EDUCATION	教育
SOCIO	SOCIETY	社会
CLT	CULTURE	文化
LIFE	LIFE	生活
INTERNTL	INTER-/NATIONAL	国家/国际
TEK	TECHNOLOGY	科技
PPL	PEOPLE	人群
ECO/ENVR	ECOLOGY/ENVIRONMENT	生态环境
ECM	ECONOMY	经济

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考前 1 周

冲刺

真题精析

早知早过——雅思写作考试不宣之秘

如何避免跑题——论审题

雅思写作观点库（中文版）

FEB 17，2011

3V　INTERNTL　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that people who work in arts, such as painting, theatre or music should be supported financially by the government. Other people believe that they should find other financial support resources instead. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Translation

有些人认为在绘画、戏剧和音乐等艺术**领域的从业者**应该得到**政府的经济援助**。而其他人认为艺术工作者应该寻求**其他经济支持来源**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：政府有对文化艺术事业提供支持的义务和责任（均）
Body 2：艺术工作者从企业和社会获得经济资助可能更加实际（均）
Body 3：对获得资助的艺术从业者的资格审核很重要；政府和其他方式共同资助艺术工作者（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The government has the responsibility to support art workers.
- However, it is easier for art workers to get support from businesses and the society.
- A standard for qualified art workers is needed, and they need all the help they can get from different directions.

7+

- To sponsor artists can be a governmental duty.
- However, it is more likely and realistic for artists to get financial aids from businesses and the public.
- To better support art, a standard for artists qualified for funding is needed, and multiple sources of funding will be more helpful.

MAY 14，2011

F＋V＋C　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Individual greed and selfishness have been the basis of the modern society. Some people think that we must return to the older and more traditional values of respect for the family and the local community in order to create a better world to live in. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

个人贪婪和**自私**已经成为**现代社会的基石**。有人认为我们必须**重新拾回尊重家庭**和**当地社区**等更早、更加传统的**价值观**，以便我们创造**更好的世界**去生活。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：家庭、社区价值观确实对各个时代的社会都有积极作用（均）

Body 2：社会进步，特别是在经济和科技领域的进步，是现代社会的主旋律（均）

Body 3：传统价值观对当今社会发展有阻碍作用，不符合社会趋势，新的价值观才能创造更好的世界（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Values of family and community indeed help societies of different ages.
- However, in the modern world, development of technology and economy is the major concern.
- Some traditional values are blocking the development of current society.

7+

- Family and community values have been mostly positive throughout the world.
- However, development, be it for technology or economy, is the general theme of the current world.
- Traditional values, sometimes and somehow, are holding back general social advances and need to be updated.

SEP 15, 2011

F + V + C　CLT　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，大量的**广告针对儿童**。有人认为这可能导致**对孩子的负面影响**，应该**被禁止**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：针对儿童进行广告宣传是产品厂商正确的广告策略（均）

Body 2：但广告利用儿童的心理、判断力不成熟完成广告宣传是不妥的（均）

Body 3：禁止儿童广告缺乏法律依据；政府管控、家长监督才是解决问题的办法（略/详/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Advertisements aiming at children are the right advertising strategy.
- However, it is wrong to advertise products, taking advantage of the immaturity of child psychology and lack of judgment.
- Admittedly, there are no laws to ban advertisements aiming at children, so control by governments and parents is necessary.

7+

- It is strategic of advertisements to target accurately at end users, children in this case.
- However, advertisements' taking advantage of the lack of judgment and psychological immaturity is unethical.
- Most importantly, banning children advertisements lacks legality, and thus control is the only sensible way out.

SEP 17，2011

V＋C　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that some subjects such as math and philosophy are difficult to some students, so people should take them as electives but not compulsory courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为像**数学和哲学等科目**对于有些学生来说**太难**了，所以人们应该把这些课程当成**选修课**而不是必修课。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：必修课和选修课的划分是教育经验、个人基本素质和科目必要性决定的（均）

Body 2：选修课的目的是扩大视野，丰富学生的学习生活，并为以后的某方向研修打基础（均）

Body 3：数学、哲学等科目锻炼了学生的逻辑思维能力，设为必修课是正当的，只要难度适合绝大多数学生即可（均）

Closing：总结；不同意

Arguments

5+

- The differences between elective courses and compulsory ones should be many.
- Electives broaden horizons, give more choices for study, and may help later learning.
- Math and philosophy are helpful for logical thinking and should be compulsory if they are not too difficult for most students.

7+

- There are multiple factors affecting curriculum creation.
- The purpose of electives lies in horizon expansion, study enrichment, and foundation laying for personal development.
- Such difficult subjects as math and philosophy focus on the training of logical thinking, which is vital to students as long as the subjects are not over-challenging to the majority of students.

APR 28，2012

V＋C　　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今已经没有必要**屠杀动物**，并制成**食物**或者皮毛、药材等**非食物制品**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确“现今”这一概念

Body 1：人类是杂食动物，所以即使在现在，人们也需要动物食品（均）

Body 2：现今科技高度发达，绝大部分动物药材大可被化学/合成物质代替（均）

Body 3：人类现在已经脱离“茹毛”时代，且皮毛制品的需求出于虚荣，应被禁止（均）

Closing：总结；物种灭绝濒危是不争之实，物种多样性亟待保持，非必要的动物杀戮应该避免

Arguments

5+

- It is natural for humans to kill animals for food.
- Modern medicine production most likely does not need animals as materials.
- Killing animals for decoration is vanity and should be stopped.
- It is truth that some animals are dying out, so unnecessary animal slaughter should be banned.

7+

- As omnivores, humans kill animals for food purposes, which is permissible even if humans do not endanger species survival.
- With technological development at an unprecedented height, chemical or synthetic substances can safely and easily replace most animal ingredients in medicine.
- The demand for clothing made of furs is purely out of vanity, in which case killing animals for the purpose of decoration should be banned.
- Extinction of certain animal species is indisputable; to maintain bio-diversity, avoidable animal slaughter should be forbidden, legally if necessary.

NOV 08，2012

F＋V＋C　EDU　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

We have three important parts of education：reading，writing and math. Some people think children will benefit from a fourth skill added to the list：computer skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

教育有三个**重要组成部分：阅读**、**写作**和**数学**。有人认为**电脑技术**应该成为第四个组成部分，从而让**孩子们**受益。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：读、写、算是被证明了的教育组成部分，是学习的基础技能（均）

Body 2：电脑技术在当今社会的需求证明了普及电脑技术的必要性（略）

Body 3：电脑技术在儿童中普及弊大于利——健康问题、学习效率、基本技能（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Reading，writing and math are traditional foundation subjects and learning skills.
- Computer skills are needed in the modern world and should be promoted.
- However，teaching children computer skills brings negative effects.

7+

- Reading，writing and math are proven to be fundamental elements of education，and constitute basic learning skills.
- Computer skills are direly needed in the modern world，which dictates the demand of education in this field.
- However，promoting computer skills to children entails multiple negative impacts.

FEB 16，2013

3V　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think lawbreakers should be sent to prison, while others think there are some alternatives (e. g. make them do work which also benefits the local community) for those whose crimes are minor. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**罪犯**应该被**送进监狱**，而其他人认为还有**其他处理方式**（如让他们工作，故**当地社区**也将**获益**）来改造那些**轻犯**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从震慑/防范犯罪的角度讲，监禁是最有效的办法（均）

Body 2：从防止罪犯再次犯罪的角度讲，两者各有千秋（均）

Body 3：对于轻犯来说，社区劳动可能是更好的处置办法（均）

Closing：总结；社区劳动对于轻犯来说更加有效

Arguments

5+

- To prevent new crimes, imprisonment is most effective.
- Both are great measures to prevent re-offense.
- For minor crimes, alternatives like community service might be a better choice.

7+

- With respect to crime prevention, imprisonment meets no rival.
- Both measures are commendable to curb re-offense.
- Such alternatives as community service are more applicable to minor crimes.

APR 27，2013

3V　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that older schoolchildren should learn a wide range of subjects and develop knowledge, while other people think that they should only learn a small number of subjects in depth. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**学校里年龄大些的孩子**应该学习**大量的科目**以**扩展知识**，而其他人认为他们应该**精修少量科目**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确“学校里年龄大些的孩子”这一概念
Body 1：大量科目确实有助于孩子扩展知识、发现兴趣（均）
Body 2：精修少量科目可以发挥孩子的特长，并逐渐进入专业领域（均）
Body 3：但两者对于在校的大孩子们来讲都有不足，应相互妥协、相互结合（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, learning many subjects helps school children with their knowledge and interests.
- On the other hand, focusing on a few subjects will help kids with what they are good at, and give them a specialty.
- However, both sides have negative effects.

7+

- On the one hand, dabbling in multiple subjects may win the argument because of the broadness of knowledge acquired through the process.
- On the other hand, working intensively on certain subjects brings insights, which may possibly lead to expertise.
- However, both sides meet challenges.

MAY 16，2013

V＋C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

People nowadays are surrounded by all kinds of advertising, which affects what people think is important and sometimes has a negative influence on people's lives. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，人们**被各种类型的广告包围**着，这些广告**影响**了人们**去定义什么事情对他们的生活重要**，而且有的时候对人们的生活有**消极影响**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：广告宣传产品优势、促进销售，无可厚非（均）

Body 2：广告在宣传产品、实现销售的同时也进行了价值输出（均）

Body 3：广告的价值输出良莠不齐（均）

Closing：总结；同意

Arguments

5+

- Advertising is positive because it shows product advantage and helps sale.
- Advertising promotes life values while it helps sale.
- However, the life values advertising promotes are not always positive.

7+

- Admittedly, advertising promotes product merits and boosts sale.
- Moreover, advertising conveys life values in the course of product promotion.
- However, the life values advertising outputs are arguable.

JUN 08，2013

3V　ECM　SOCIO
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, people in many countries are encouraged to buy more and more consumer products. However, others think it does great harm to society as a whole. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

现今，很多国家的人们被**鼓励去购买**越来越多的**消费品**，然而，有些人认为这样做将给**整个社会**带来**负面影响**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：消费品消费的增加体现了生活水平的提高，并促进了生产（均）
Body 2：消费品消费的增长会给环境带来破坏（均）
Body 3：消费品消费的增长会颠覆优秀的传统（勤俭），并给人民的生活带来压力（均）
Closing：总结；国家所处的阶段不同，消费品消费增长带来的作用也不同

Arguments

5+

- The increase of consumer goods improves life standard and production.
- However, the increase of consumer goods will bring negative effects on the environment.
- Moreover, consumer goods increase will destroy the good tradition of being economical and bring pressure to life.
- In sum, the increase of consumer goods will bring different effects on countries in different stages.

7+

- With the increase of consumer goods, life standards are rised and production is accelerated.
- However, the increase negatively impacts the environment in multiple ways.
- Moreover, consumer goods increase overturns such values as being economical, and accordingly burdens life.
- In sum, the effects by consumer goods increase are closely linked to the phases of countries.

Some people think secondary school students should learn international news as one of their subjects, while others believe that this is a waste of valuable school time. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

有些人认为**中学生**应该把**国际新闻**当成**学校科目**进行学习，而其他人认为这种做法**浪费**了宝贵的在校**学习时间**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确“中学生”这一概念（在英国为 11 ~18 岁的在校生）

Body 1：国际新闻学习有效地提供了开发中学生国际视野的切入点（略）

Body 2：中学生的主要任务应为具体文理知识的积累和掌握（均）

Body 3：随着学生年龄的增加，学校可以加大对国际新闻的重视，但将其作为学科学习则不当（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- International news study offers an international point of view.
- However, the job of secondary school students is to acquire knowledge.
- Thus, it is not suitable to make international news a school subject.

7+

- International news update does allow and require an international viewpoint.
- However, secondary school students are generally supposed to concentrate on knowledge acquisition in science and liberal arts.
- Thus, international news does not and should not pass for a school subject, despite that it is increasingly relevant with older students.

Space travel has been possible for some time. Some people think space tourism could help the country develop in the future. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

太空旅行变成现实已经有些时间了。一些人认为太空**旅游业**应该会对**国家的未来发展**有帮助。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：太空旅游业的推广确实发展了科技（均）

Body 2：但是，国家未来的发展仅仅依靠科技是行不通的（均）

Body 3：最重要的是，大力发展太空旅游业过度消耗了国家未来发展所需的资金（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Space tourism indeed develops technology.
- But, a country's future development cannot only depend on technology.
- Most importantly, space tourism costs too much money for the country's future development.

7+

- On the one hand, space travel does promote technological advances.
- On the other hand, future national development does not solely rely on technology.
- Moreover and most importantly, space tourism overdraws the fund meant for future development.

JUL 13, 2013

V + C　ECM　SOCIO
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, the trend of people copying from one another is shown in the popularity of fashion in clothes and other consumer goods. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，人们**互相抄袭**的趋势体现在**时尚的衣服和其他消费品的热销**上。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：热销现象确实有人们相互抄袭的原因（略）
Body 2：攀比的心理在这两个消费领域中可能促成商品热销（详）
Body 3：时尚、消费品的价格、质量应该是最重要的原因（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Sale is good because people copy from one another.
- People buy more things to show they are better than others.
- Price and quality are the real reason.

7+

- Great sales performance can, indeed, be contributed to copycat behaviours.
- However, some join the shopping spree to show off and feel better about themselves.
- Price and quality can be better reasons for the popularity of products, be they fashion or consumer products.

AUG 24，2013

3V　　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some think that in this modern world people are getting increasingly dependent of each other. Others think the modern world gets people more independent. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

有人认为**在现代社会中**，人们变得越发**互相依赖**。而其他人则认为现代人**越发独立**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：在个性选择和个人发展上人们确实越发独立（均）

Body 2：互联网和其他信息科技实际上让人们更加紧密相连（均）

Body 3：社会发展、社会分工变细也加强了人们的联系（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Modern people are becoming more independent when they make a choice and develop themselves.
- The Internet and modern technology actually make people more connected.
- With the development of the society, people are more dependent when they work.

7+

- Modern individuals truly embrace independence in personal development and choices.
- However, modern technology including the Internet brings people closer.
- Moreover, the division of labour, in practice, strengthens the bonds among individuals.

AUG 29，2013

3V　　TEK

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Scientists believe computers will become more intelligent than human beings. Some people think the development has a positive impact, while others think it is negative. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

科学家们相信**电脑**会变得**比人类更加聪明**。有些人认为这个发展会带来**积极的影响**，然而其他人认为这是个**消极的发展**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：电脑、特别是人工智能的发展确实给人类的工作和生活带来了帮助（均）

Body 2：然而，随之而来的负面影响也不容忽视（均）

Body 3：电子科技发展是否能够造福人类取决于人类自身（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The development of computers brings benefits to work and life for humans.
- But the negative impacts cannot be overlooked.
- Whether the development of technology will do good to humans depends on humans.

7+

- Artificial intelligence and general computer technology truly benefit humans.
- However, the concurring negative effects of computer technology are equally evident.
- Instead of technological advances, humans hold the key to future happiness.

Nuclear energy is better than other energy resources in meeting ever-increasing needs of the globe. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

面对全球**日益增长的能源需求**，核能相对于其他类型的能源来说是**更好的选择**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：事实上，与人们的认知相反，核能清洁、安全（均）
Body 2：新能源获取的门槛高，且能源供给不一定稳定（均）
Body 3：传统能源根本无法满足日益增长的全球能源需求（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- In fact, nuclear energy is clean and safe.
- New energy is difficult for many places, and the energy might not be enough.
- Traditional energy cannot meet the increasing demand.

7+

- Contrary to common belief, nuclear energy is in fact clean and safe.
- Such new energy as wind and solar energy will not work with certain areas in the world because of technological and financial barriers.
- Confronted with the ever-growing need for energy, traditional energy resources seem hopeless for their unrecyclability.

DEC 21，2013

F＋X　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Science tells us that some activities are good for our health, while some others are bad. Despite knowing that, millions of people all over the world continue with unhealthy activities. Why do you think this is the case and what might be done to change this?

Translation

科学告诉我们有些活动对我们的健康有益，有些对我们的健康有害。但是世界上数以百万计的人尽管对此知晓，还是会从事那些有害的活动。为什么？如何改变这种情况？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人们认为有些事情比健康更重要（均）

Body 2：人们有的时候被逼无奈，健康成了牺牲品（均）

Body 3：有些活动让人们上瘾，难以戒除（均）

Closing：总结；个人选择是走出困境的唯一道路

Arguments

5+

- Some people think there are things more important than health.
- Sometimes, people have no other choice but to do unhealthy activities.
- Some activities are hard to give up.

7+

- Health, sometimes, is unfavourably compared with certain choices.
- In certain cases, health is sacrificed for certain "higher" purposes.
- Some unhealty activities are just addictive and hard to quit.

JUN 19, 2014

3V EDU PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think it is easier for adults to study practical skills (e.g. computer skills) by themselves, while others think it is always better for them to study from a teacher in the classroom. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**成年人自学实用技能**更加容易（例如电脑技术），而其他人认为成年人**在课堂上跟着教师学习**会更好些。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：成年人学习经验较多、心智成熟，自学是可行的（均）
Body 2：实用技能更多强调上手操作，课堂时间、条件有限，难以完成（均）
Body 3：教师课堂授课优势明显，但成年人可能没有条件享受这些优势（详）
Closing：总结；能接受辅导是好的，但是成年人可能还是要自学实用技能

Arguments

5+

- Adults are mature and have experience about learning, so learning by themselves is possible.
- Learning practical skills needs time and practice, and teaches in classroom may not help adults in this way.
- There are obvious advantages in classroom teaching, but adults may not have the opportunity to take those advantages.

7+

- Grownups for their maturity and learning experience can be self-taught.
- Practical skills are generally acquired through repeated hands-on practice, which may not be possible with teachers in a classroom.
- Classroom teaching offers obvious advantages, which however cannot be often enjoyed by adults most likely with a job.

An increasing number of people are changing their careers. What are the reasons? Do you think it is positive or negative for the society?

Translation

越来越多的人在**更换其就职的行业**。**为什么**？你认为这种做法**对社会的影响**是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：科技发展、产业更迭，人们更换行业以求职业发展（均）
Body 2：对物质生活的追求增加，转行以求获得更好的待遇（均）
Body 3：前者导致人力资源分配不均；后者导致社会风气浮躁（详）
Closing：总结；这个趋势是消极的

Arguments

5+

- New technology and industries bring new careers, and people want to get better careers.
- People want a better life, and new career brings a better salary.
- The trend will bring negative effects to the society.

7+

- Technological and industrial advances promise better career choices.
- New careers may mean a bigger pay cheque, which answers to the pursuit of the material side of life.
- The trend harms the society as a whole with industrial human resource imbalance and negative social beliefs.

JUN 28，2014

F＋V＋C　INTERNTL　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

With the increase of demand of energy sources of oil and gas, should people look for sources of oil and gas in remote and untouched places? Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages of damaging such areas?

Translation

随着人们对石油和天然气等**能源的需求**日益增加，人们是否应该到**偏远且尚未开发**的地区寻找**油、气资源**？你认为这样做的好处是否大于**对那些地区的破坏**而带来的不利？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从短期考虑出发，去偏远且尚未开发的区域开采资源是合理的（略）

Body 2：破坏了当地的环境，有失公平，不合理（均）

Body 3：化石能源属不可再生资源，不能根本解决问题（详）

Closing：总结；弊大于利

Arguments

5+

- In the short run, it is advantageous to find oil and gas in remote and untouched places.
- But, the method damages local environment, and it is not fair.
- Oil and gas will be used up, and energy problems cannot be solved.

7+

- As an approach to solve immediate problems, fossil-resource exploitation in desolate places is viable.
- However, the attainment of resources is at the cost of the local environment, and thus unfair.
- Most importantly, the approach will not successfully battle energy shortage.

AUG 21，2014

F＋C　INTERNTL　TEK
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

During the 20th century, contacts between different parts of the world developed quickly, thanks to air travel and telecommunication. To what extent do you think societies benefit from increased contact and closer relationship with foreigners brought about by international tourism and business?

Translation

在 20 世纪，由于**航空技术和电信技术**的发展，世界各地之间的交流日益增加。**国际旅游和国际贸易**带来了日益增加的**交流**和紧密的**国际联系**。你在多大程度上认为**社会**因为这种交流和联系受益？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：国际联系和交流对本国文化毫无疑问地产生了冲击（均）
Body 2：但是本国的经济、科技等因此受益、获得了发展（均）
Body 3：从发展的角度看，这种交流可以被认定是进步的（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- International contact and relationship have a negative effect on local culture.
- But, local economy and technology will be benefited and developed.
- As far as development is concerned, the contact and relationship are positive.

7+

- On the one hand, international connection leaves a negative cultural impact.
- On the other hand, the exchange ushers in economic and technological advances.
- The trend, inevitably introduced by global contact, is a positive one.

NOV 08，2014

3V	SOCIO	PPL
解题	内容	逻辑	词汇

Some people think most crime is the result of circumstances, e. g. poverty and other social problems. Others believe that most crime is caused by people who are bad by nature. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**绝大多数的犯罪**是**具体情况所致**，例如贫困和其他社会原因。其他人认为绝大多数犯罪的根源是**人向恶的本质**所致。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：具体情况如社会问题、家庭环境等确实导致犯罪（均）

Body 2：懒惰、贪婪是人类的本性；确实也导致了犯罪（均）

Body 3：当人类消极的属性被不良的具体情况放大后，人们很容易犯罪（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Circumstances and family backgroud can lead to crime.
- Humans are born lazy and greedy, and that makes people commit crime.
- When circumstances and human nature come together, people often commit crimes.

7+

- Admittedly, people under such circumstances as social problems and family background may end up commiting crimes.
- Meanwhile, some criminal acts are intertwined with negative human nature.
- More often crimes are the product of the interaction between human nature and unfavourable situations.

Shops should not be allowed to sell any food and drinks which are proved to be scientifically harmful for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些**食物和饮料**从**科学角度**讲**有害健康**，这已经被证明，（政府/相关管理机构）应该**禁止商店售卖**这些食物和饮料。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：如果这些食物和饮料被允许生产，就应该被允许售卖（均）
Body 2：合理、适当食用这些“科学证明有害”的食物，对健康基本没有伤害（均）
Body 3：相比严格的禁止令，向商店和顾客征收相关产品的税金更合理（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- If the food and drinks are allowed to be produced, they should be allowed to be sold.
- If people do not have too much of the scientifically proved harmful food and drinks, their health will be fine.
- It is more reasonable for the government to get tax money from shops and customers than not allow shops to sell the food and drinks.

7+

- Sale of named products should be allowed as long as the production is.
- Moderate use of the food and drinks has little to no harmful effects on health.
- Taxation on products under discussion seems more reasonable and effective than a black-and-white ban.

DEC 20，2014

V＋C　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think painting and drawing are as important as other subjects, and they should be compulsory in high school education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有的人认为**绘画**和其他科目**同等重要**，因此应该成为**高中教学**的**必修科目**？你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：从教育的角度来讲，绘画锻炼了人们的艺术能力，和其他科目同等重要（均）
Body 2：和绘画比较起来，其他科目更加基础、普及，所以设为必修科目不合适（均）
Body 3：对于高中生来讲，大学入学考试在即，绘画作为必修课不妥（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- From the point of view of education, drawing and painting exercise people's art abilities, and are as important as other subjects.
- Compared with drawing and painting, other subjects are more fundamental, and making art a compulsory subject is not suitable.
- To high school students, the college entrance exams are coming, and they do not have the time for art classes.

7+

- Painting and drawing, as an education discipline, rightfully assume equal importance as other subjects.
- However, other subjects, math and language learning for example, are more fundamental and necessary-to-most than art subjects.
- As long as painting and drawing are not tested in the university entrance exams, there is little need to make them compulsory.

The use of mobile phone is as antisocial as smoking. Smoking is banned in certain places, so mobile phones should be banned like smoking. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

和**吸烟**一样，**使用手机**是一种**反社会**的行为。有些区域**禁止**吸烟，所以手机的使用也应该被禁止。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：吸烟伤害吸烟者和他人的健康，是一种反社会的行为，应该禁止（均）
Body 2：手机的不当使用确实越来越多，其反社会的性质也暴露无遗（均）
Body 3：但是在更多的情况下，手机的使用方便了生活，禁用手机不合理（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Smoking harms the health of smokers and non-smokers, is an anti-social behaviour, and should be banned.
- More and more people cannot use mobile phones in the right way, and mobile phone use is anti-social.
- But in more situations, mobile phones make our life easy, and it is not reasonable to ban mobile phones.

7+

- Smoking, proved detrimental to health, is anti-social, and should be banned.
- Improper use of mobile phones increases with its anti-social nature exposed.
- However, a considerable portion of mobile phone use brings convenience to life, and banning mobiles is beyond reason.

MAR 28，2015

V＋C　CLT　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the increasing use of mobile phones and computers for communication has had negative effects on young people's reading and writing skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为日益增加的在**手机和电脑**上进行的**交流**对**年轻人**的**读写能力**有**负面影响**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：电脑、手机等现代技术确实让读写变得简单（均）
Body 2：但是人们真正的读写能力无法通过现代通信方式得以提高（均）
Body 3：最重要的是年轻人的交流形式、内容与其读写能力的提高几乎无关（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Computers and mobile phones make reading and writing easier.
- But true reading and writing abilities cannot be improved by modern communication.
- Most importantly, young people's method and contents of communication have little to do with reading and writing abilities.

7+

- Modern technology reflected in mobile phones and computers does facilitate communication.
- However, communication thus improved does not truly enhance writing and reading proficiency.
- With respect to young people in this matter, the contents and method of communication bare little to no relevance to reading and writing improvement.

Some people think that it is necessary to travel abroad to learn about other countries, but other people think that it is not necessary to travel abroad because all the information can be obtained from TV and the Internet. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为有必要去**外国旅行**以**了解其他国家**，但是其他人认为**没有必要**去国外旅行，因为**所有的信息**都可以通过**电视**和**互联网获取**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：国外旅行能够亲身感受异域风土人情，获得第一手资料（均）

Body 2：通过电视和互联网能够更加便捷、全面地获取对外国的了解（均）

Body 3：两者都有不足——实地旅游对时间、财力都是考验；电视和互联网获取信息没有真实感，是二手资料（均）

Closing：总结；根据个人情况进行选择

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, people can truly experience foreign culture and get first-hand experience when travelling abroad.
- On the other hand, getting information about foreign countries on TV and on line will be easier and faster.
- However, both methods have disadvantages.
- In sum, people should choose what to do according to their personal situations.

7+

- On the one hand, trips abroad make experiences authentic and personal.
- On the other hand, with the knowledge obtained on TV or the Internet, a foreign destination is just a click away.
- However, both methods meet challenges.
- In sum, the choice is purely personal.

Nowadays, people all over the world are watching foreign films much more than locally produced films. Why? Should the government give more financial support to local film industry?

Translation

现今，**全世界的人都更喜欢看外国电影**（而不是本国电影）。**为什么**会有这种情况？**政府**应该**资助本国电影业**吗？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：绝大多数国家的民众认为外国电影更好看（均）
Body 2：一小部分观众认为电影是文化的缩影，文化多样性是他们的追求（均）
Body 3：对于有财政能力的国家，投资电影业有助于本国文化的传播（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Most people believe that foreign films are better.
- Meanwhile some audience believe foreign films show foreign cultures and they want to see cultural diversity.
- For countries rich enough to invest in the film industry, national culture can be expressed.

7+

- It is a global consensus, despite exceptions, that foreign movies are better made in certain ways.
- A portion of audience hold that movies capture cultures and diversities.
- For affluent countries, investment in movie industry will help spread national culture.

SEP 24，2011

F＋C　V＋C　EDU | PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The best way for a country to prepare for the future is to invest more resources in its young people. How true do you think of that? What is the best way to invest more resources on young people?

Translation

国家对未来最好的准备就是**把资源投放给青年人**。你认为这种做法**是否正确**？**最好的**对年轻人的**投资方式**是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：青年人确实是国家的希望所在，值得关注（均）
Body 2：同时，对青年人的关注角度也有很多（均）
Body 3：但是，最佳的投资方式是教育（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Young people are the hope of the country and deserve concerns.
- There are many ways to invest in young people.
- However, the best way to invest in young people is to offer them better education.

7+

- The future of countries somehow lies in the young.
- There are multiple angles to financially support young people.
- The best investment in young people should be through education.

NOV 17, 2011

V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | **逻辑** | 词汇

Some people claim newspaper is the best way to get the latest information because it has more influence than other forms of media. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人声称**报纸**是**获取最新资讯最好的方式**，因为相对于**其他媒体形式**，报纸**最有影响力**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：报纸是历史最悠久的媒体，认可度最高（均）

Body 2：但新闻报道要求新闻的及时性，在这点上网络、电视等媒体比报纸做得更好（均）

Body 3：而且，现代媒体随着科技的发展，其影响力正在超越报纸（均）

Closing：总结；都不是

Arguments

5+

- Newspaper is the oldest media and everybody believes in it.
- News reports have to be quick, and modern media are better.
- Moreover, modern media have a bigger influence than newspaper because of technology development.

7+

- Newspaper has the longest history of all media and enjoys the highest recognition.
- However, newspaper coverage cannot be real-time, for which modern technology-based media caught up with and exceeded newspaper.
- Moreover, modern media, with the drive of technology, seem to be more welcomed and better received by the public.

FEB 18, 2012

F + V + C　TEK　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The development of modern technology has made people's life more complicated, so people should choose to have a simple and easy life without using technology. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现代科技的发展让人们的生活变得更加**复杂**，因此人们应该**放弃**使用科技（产品），从而选择一种更加**简单**、**便捷**的生活。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：现代科技的目的是简化生活（详/均）
Body 2：放弃科技不会简化生活，只能让生活倒退到繁琐（略/均）
Body 3：人们要改变对科技产品的态度，才能简化生活（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The purpose of modern technology is to make life simple and easy.
- Giving up modern technology will make life complicated.
- People need to change their attitude to technology to make life easier and simpler.

7+

- The initiation and development of modern technology aim at simplifying daily life.
- The abandonment of technology will reverse the course of life and complicate life.
- The change in attitude towards technology will ultimately simplify life.

MAR 10，2012

F＋C　SOCIO　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is expected that there will be a higher proportion of old people than young people in many countries in the future. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Translation

根据预期，未来很多国家的**老年人的比例会大于青年人**。你认为上述趋势是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：在文化层面，老龄化有助于传承但不利于发展（均/略）
Body 2：在经济层面，老人曾经创造了价值，但在现今加重了社会负担（均/略）
Body 3：在发展层面，老龄化对社会有阻碍作用（均/详）
Closing：总结；从长远看来，老龄化是消极的趋势

Arguments

5+

- Culturally speaking, the old help to keep tradition but hinder cultural development.
- Senior citizens once contributed to the society economically, and the society is financially taking care of them now.
- The large proportion of old people will slow down the development of the whole society.

7+

- From a cultural perspective, senior citizens do help to pass down heritage and tradition, but meanwhile hinder cultural development.
- In an economic sense, the old contributed to society in their working period, and in turn the society is providing for them with social welfare.
- Gray hair phenomenon, in the long run, will impede general social advancement.

Some people prefer planning for the future, while others argue that it is more important to focus on the present. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人倾向于**计划未来**，而其他人则认为**专注现在**更加重要。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：计划将来让人们明确方向，有机会周全准备（均/略）

Body 2：专注现在让人们更加实际，只有这样才能实现未来计划（均/略）

Body 3：专注现在在某种程度上比计划将来更加重要，因为“千里之行始于足下”（均/详）

Closing：总结；两种倾向互相补充，但是个人认为现在更加重要

Arguments

5+

- Future plans provide a clear goal and allow time for preparation.
- It is generally believed focusing on the present will be more realistic.
- Personally speaking, paying attention to the present seems more reasonable because future depends on now.
- Now and future both need attention, but the present is more important than the future.

7+

- Planning for the future allows individuals a clear direction and the opportunity for full preparation.
- In contrast, attention on the present is a comparatively more pragmatic approach.
- However, from a personal perspective, concentrating on current and constant improvements is the foundation on which a better future resides.
- It is reasonable to be inclined to either the present or future, but present deeds eventually build up to better the prospects of the future.

Some visitors are interested in other countries' cultures and traditions. How do they learn about other cultures and traditions? Why are cultures and traditions so interesting to some visitors but not others?

Translation

有些旅游者对**异域文化传统**很感兴趣。他们如何**了解/学习**其他国家的文化传统？为什么**有些旅游者**觉得这些文化传统有趣，而别的旅游者觉得无趣？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：首先，对异域文化的认知始于了解层面，主要方式是通过媒体、二手经验和个人观察这三种方法（均）

Body 2：然后，要想真正理解、学习异域文化，身体力行是必经途径（均）

Body 3：个人背景、性格和具体旅行经历的差异导致有些人对异域文化没兴趣（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- To get an idea of foreign cultures and tradition, common methods are media, second-hand experience and personal observation.
- Real-life personal experience is more valuable for learning foreign cultures.
- People have different background and personality, and might not be interested in foreign traditions.

7+

- At a theoretic level, learning exotic cultures and tradition is usually through information acquisition through media exposure, second-hand experience and personal observation.
- More importantly, an assured grasp of overseas cultures is based on personally executing local conventions.
- Generally speaking, learning exotic culture and tradition is usually through informaton acquired on media, second-hand experience, and personal observation.

In most cities and towns, the high volumes of road traffic becomes a problem. What are the causes and negative effects and what can be done to solve the problem?

Translation

在绝大多数城镇中，**路上交通拥堵**已经成为问题。这种情况的**原因**和**负面影响**是什么？**如何解决**这个问题？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：生活水平提高，出行时用车辆代步变得普遍；出行舒适度降低；公交出行（均）

Body 2：道路建设的前瞻性有待提高；无法发挥交通效率；控车和扩路同步进行（均）

Body 3：车辆使用成本相对较低；市政建设、污染治理资金不足；提高车辆使用成本（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- With the development of living standards, it is common for people to travel by cars.
- Moreover, carrent road system is out of date.
- Last, it is cheap to use cars nowadays, and cars on the road increasing.

7+

- Initially, with the continuous pursuit of living comfort, private vehicle travels are deemed commonplace.
- Subsequently, civil planning, road planning specifically, lacks vision.
- Last but not least, the relatively low cost of vehicle ownership and maintenance put more vehicles on the road.

Nowadays, in many countries, it is hard for young people to find jobs after leaving school. What problems will be caused for individuals and the society? How to solve these problems?

Translation

现今很多国家中，**年轻人从**学校**毕业后求职未果**。这种情况将给**个人和社会**带来什么**问题**？如何解决这些问题？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：首先，毕业后找不到工作不利于职业轨迹和人生发展；提升学校知识的实用性（均）

Body 2：其次，求职未果，生活堪忧；降低职业预期，从底层做起（均）

Body 3：最后，工作岗位人员更新慢，企业发展慢，最终经济发展受阻；增加职业培训，创造就业机会（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- First, it is a terrible start for young people to have no job right after graduation.
- Second, no income makes life impossible.
- Last, without new blood in job positions, there will be little business development and national economy will later suffer.

7+

- First and foremost, fresh graduates without a job are likely to have an unsuccessful career path and personal development.
- Second, without a monthly paycheck, life of fresh graduates is financially challenged.
- Last, slow turnover may curb business innovation, and ultimately leaves a negative impact on the development of the regional/national economy as a whole.

Nowadays, males and females tend to have babies late in their life. What factors cause this development? What are the effect on the society and family life?

Translation

现今，夫妻倾向于**晚育**。造成这种情况的**原因**是什么？这种情况对**社会**和**家庭生活**的**影响**是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：工作、生活的压力导致晚育（均）
Body 2：社会层面上，晚育降低人口总量，但会导致老龄化问题（均）
Body 3：家庭层面上，幸福感降低，但家庭生活更加有计划性（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Work and life pressure leads to having children late.
- Having children at an older age will reduce population but produce aging problems.
- Having children late will make the family less happy but gives it better planning.

7+

- Joint pressure from work and life postpones the "baby plan" of couples.
- Late childbearing shrinks population, but leads to grey hair conundrum.
- Late childbirth replaces domestic happiness and a sense of family with a more sensible family planning.

JAN 10，2013

V＋C　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The most important thing of people's life is his or her work. Without satisfying/successful career, life is meaningless. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

人们生活中**最重要**的事情就是**工作**。没有**令人满意/成功**的事业，**生命**就**丧失了意义**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：工作是生活中很重要的一个组成部分；“最重要”的特点言之有过（均）

Body 2：工作的成果、工作的过程以及职业精神，三者难分高下（均）

Body 3：对生命意义的定义因人而异（均）

Closing：总结；工作重要，成果也让人期许，但是工作只是生活的一部分

Arguments

5+

- Jobs are important for life, but might not be the most important part.
- Moreover, it is hard to say work results are more important than the process and professionalism.
- Last but not least, people think differently about the meaning of life.

7+

- Despite its daily importance, work might not be the leading part of life.
- Moreover, work results might not weigh more than the process and professionalism.
- Ultimately, opinions vary on the definition of life.

JAN 19，2013

F＋V＋C　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Caring for children is probably the most important thing of the society. It is suggested that all mothers and fathers should be required to take childcare training courses. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the statement?

Translation

关爱儿童可能是这个社会上**最重要**的事情了。有人建议**应强制所有父母**参加**儿童保育培训**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：强制所有父母参加培训，经济和实施都存在困难（均）
Body 2：关爱儿童实质上是人际互动，单凭培训课程无法领会要点（均）
Body 3：强制性保育培训是出于关爱儿童的考虑，但是略显简单粗暴（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- It is difficult to require all the parents to take childcare training for both economic and implementation reasons.
- Childcare is actually about human interaction, and training alone will not be useful.
- Required childcare training is based on the concerns for children, but the measure is a little too simple and direct.

7+

- Economy and implementation make it impractical to mandate childcare training for parents.
- Training alone, which might lack human interaction, will not pass the gist of childcare to parents.
- Compulsory childcare training is concerned with the welfare of children, but somehow overly direct and indiscriminate.

Some people think watching television is bad for children in all ways. Others say it is good for children to get knowledge. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**看电视**对**孩子没有任何好处**，而其他人认为看电视对孩子**获取知识**有帮助。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：孩子看电视通常会产生学习时间被挤占、身体健康受损等负面影响（均）

Body 2：孩子看电视确实可以获取一些书本上没有且形式丰富的知识（均）

Body 3：教育者、监护人对孩子在看电视时限和内容上的监管将使电视的积极作用最大化（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Children usually take study time for TV, and also health is damaged.
- However, TV provides knowledge out of the books in a multi-media way.
- In that case, educators and guardians should control TV time and select contents to make TV programmes most useful.

7+

- Time for study is appropriated for TV programmes, and physical health is on the line.
- However, TV does offer out-of-the-book knowledge in a multi-media manner.
- Thus, time limit and contents of TV are to be approved to maximise the positive effects.

MAY 11，2013

F + X　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Today the quality of life in many big cities is decreasing. What are the causes of this problem? Should any measures be taken to solve it?

Translation

现今，**大城市**的**生活质量**在**下降**。这种现象的**原因**和**解决办法**都是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：竞争压力；更多机会、更多平等（均）

Body 2：环境污染；节能环保的宣传和实践（均）

Body 3：交通拥堵；绿色出行、城市布局规划、调整（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Living standards are decreasing because of competition and pressure.
- Moreover, pollution surely lowers life standards.
- Last, traffic jams make life difficult.

7+

- Work competition and life pressure jointly lower life standards.
- Moreover, environmental degradation in essence degrades life conditions.
- Ultimately, transportation adds to the already troubled status quo.

NOV 21，2013

V + C　EDU　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

As part of education, students should spend a period of time studying and living in a different country to learn language and culture. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

作为**教育的一部分**，学生们应该花一些时间**学习、居住在不同的国家去学习语言和文化**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：语言和文化的学习不是教育的全部目标（均）

Body 2：出国留学对部分学生来讲并不现实（均）

Body 3：科技的进步使人们足不出户学习语言文化成为可能（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education is not only about learning foreign languages and culture.
- It is not realistic for some students to study abroad.
- Students can learn foreign languages and culture at home with the help of technology.

7+

- Education has a much bigger concern than just exotic languages and culture.
- The chances for all learners to study languages and culture abroad are none.
- Technological advances bring learning experiences home over the Internet.

Living in big cities is bad for people's health. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

生活在**大城市**对人们的**健康有害**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：大城市确实带来了诸如源于环境的健康威胁（略）

Body 2：但大城市的医疗卫生水平对人们的健康起到的积极作用是无疑的（详）

Body 3：人们完全可以自我调节、缓解压力，在大城市健康地生活（详）

Closing：总结；大城市生活可能给健康带来不利，但是个人可以对自己的健康负责

Arguments

5+

- Big cities bring harm to health because of pollution.
- But the medical level in big cities is high, and can help people's health.
- People can adjust themselves, relieve pressure, and live a health life in big cities.

7+

- Metropolises, for their known pollution problems, likely damage physical health.
- On the other hand, medicare and its facilities in major cities are above par, and contribute to citizen's well-being.
- City dwellers may well focus on life adjustments and stress management, leading a healthy life.

MAY 17, 2014

F + V + C　CLT　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Children can learn effectively from watching television. Therefore, children should be encouraged to watch television regularly both at home and at school. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

孩子们可以通过**看电视**进行**高效的学习**。因此，应该**鼓励**孩子们**在家里和学校**有**规律**地收看电视。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：孩子们喜欢看电视，但主要是出于娱乐的目的（均）
Body 2：孩子们可以通过电视学习，但是对学习内容的分辨力不强（均）
Body 3：学校和家庭可以让孩子收看适当的内容，但是还是要本着控制的态度（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Children love watching TV for fun.
- Children can learn through TV, but they do not know what they should watch.
- Schools and parents can allow children to watch TV, but they still need to control their children.

7+

- Children enjoy watching TV, but sadly yet very often for pleasure only.
- Though learning through TV is possible, kids do not have discrimination towards improper shows.
- Watching educational TV programmes could be encouraged, but a conservative attitude in this aspect is safe.

Some people think younger people are not suitable for important positions in governments of countries. Some think it will be a good idea for younger people to take on these positions. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**年轻人不适合担任政府要职**。其他人认为年轻人在政府担任要职是个好主意。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：相比上年纪的领导，年轻人的经验不够丰富（略）
Body 2：年轻人的学习能力、管理能力、接受新事物的能力都更强（详）
Body 3：青年人拥有必要的经验，比上年纪的人掌握新知识相对容易（均）
Closing：总结；年轻人适合担任政府要职

Arguments

5+	• Compared with older people, young people have less experience. • Young people are good at learning new things. • It is easier for young people to get experience than old people to learn new things.
7+	• The young for their age lack experience. • Young government officials are likely to be equipped with learning abilities and administrative potentials. • Acquiring job experience is relatively easier than learning new knowledge and theories.

Some people think that the environmental problems are too big for individuals to solve. Others, however, believe that the problems cannot be solved if individuals do not take some actions. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**环境问题太大，个人无法解决**。而其他人认为如果个人不采取行动，环境问题就无法解决。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：解决环境问题的投资和政策的制定很可能需要政府的参与（均）

Body 2：但是现有污染源大部分来自于人们的日常生活，这和个人息息相关（均）

Body 3：因此政府和个人应该通力合作解决污染问题（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- It is the government's job to invest money and make policy to solve environmental problems.
- But, a big part of pollution comes from daily life, and this is related to individuals.
- The government and individuals should work together to solve environmental problems.

7+

- It is true that the investment and policies needed for curbing environmental degradation are most likely from the government.
- However, in light of the direct and strong connection between pollution and daily life waste, individuals should take responsibilities.
- To effectively help the environment, the government and its people need to join forces.

As major cities continue to grow, so do the problems. What are the problems that young people living in cities are faced with? How could these problems be solved?

Translation

随着大城市的发展，**城市问题**也日益凸显。生活在城市中的**年轻人要面对**哪些问题？这些问题该**如何解决**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：就业、职业发展等问题首屈一指（均）
Body 2：家庭问题也给年轻人带来了困扰（均）
Body 3：除了个人调整或逃离城市之外基本无解（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Job hunting and development are the first one.
- Family problems also give young people trouble.
- There are no other ways but to make adjustments or leave the city.

7+

- Job hunting and career development top the chart.
- Young people have no other choices but to be confronted with family problems.
- Leaving town and relieving pressure are the only two ways out for young people.

Some people think that the amount of noise people make should be controlled strictly, while other say that people are free to make as much noise as they wish. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为人们制造的**噪声**应该**被严格控制**，其他人认为人们**有权随意制造噪声**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：随意制造噪音污染了环境，侵犯了他人的权益（均）

Body 2：因此，噪音应该被管控，但是严格管控需要更细致的规定（均）

Body 3：噪音是污染却很难管控，所以人们意识的提高是关键（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Making much noise hurts the environment, and damage other people's right.
- So, noise should be controlled, but to do that, we need rules with better details.
- Noise is pollution but hard to control, so people need to know the importance of this matter.

7+

- Making noise willfully damages the environment and infringes on other's rights.
- Thus, noise control, ideally with great details, should be in place.
- Noise pollution is hard to contain or control, for which reason the awareness in this regard should be promoted.

FEB 07，2015

F + X　　CLT

解题 | **内容** | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many museums and historical sites are mainly visited by tourists, not local people. Why? What can be done to attract local people?

Translation

很多**博物馆和历史遗迹**主要**接纳旅游者**，而不是**本地人**。为什么？**如何吸引**本地游客？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：本地人很可能对本地资源的了解相对较多，觉得没必要前往（均）

Body 2：本地人认为他们可以随时前往参观，但是实际上践行的人很少（均）

Body 3：多多开展面对本地人的当地旅游资源推广工作（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Local people may know much about local museums and tourist sites, and there is no need for them to go.
- Local people believe they can go whenever they want, but few people really go to those places.
- The government should make local people know more about local museums and tourist sites.

7+

- Local people in theory and practice may know much about tourist facilities in their own areas.
- It is just because of the transport convenience for local people to the sites/museums that they do not go.
- Local tourist resources should be better introduced to local residents.

Some students take one year off between finishing school and going to university in order to travel or work. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

有些学生选择在高中毕业和进入大学之间**休学一年**去**旅行**或者**工作**。你认为这种做法的优劣孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：一般来说，学生届时已经成年，旅行或者工作都是不错的探索之路（均）
Body 2：然而，经费和能力很可能成为学生们探索之旅的障碍（均）
Body 3：最不利的是，这一年的间隔可能让学生们很难再重返校园完成学习计划（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Generally speaking，travelling and working in the year can be a good choice.
- But money and experience can be problems for students to travel or work.
- The worse thing is that students may never go back to school.

7+

- It is a generally accepted idea that as young adults，students work or travel to explore the real world.
- However，students are most likely financially and professionally challenged if they take the gap year.
- The most detrimental catch in this approach is that the chances of resuming education are dramatically reduced.

早知早过——雅思写作考试不宣之秘

雅思考试对于考生未来的决定作用和考试、留学的高成本，让考生无不对这个考试产生敬畏的感情，特别是考试培训机构、教师（可能由于其本身教学能力、考试经验的不足而不善意或不负责任地）对考试的曲解，让学生更是对这个考试雾里看花，进行南辕北辙的备考准备。现将雅思写作考试相关情况清晰说明，以正视听。

01 对于中国考生来说，写作是四个科目中最弱的一项；写作考试成绩与最高单项成绩相差 1 分，与总分相差 0.5 分，是正常的考试结果。

02 在周二或周四举行的“加试”和在周六举行的常规考试的难度是相等的；难度差异属于正常的试题难度波动。

03 推荐考生先行完成分值较高的 Task 2（大作文），但如果考生胸有成竹，完全可以先行完成有把握的那篇文章。

04 将近九成的中国考生不能同时达到 Task 1 和 Task 2 的字数要求，这将直接导致总分出现至少 0.5 分的失分。

05 写作考试复议提分的成功率相对还是比较高的，但考生要对下列情况给予足够的考虑：

- 向申请学校/机构递交雅思成绩的最后期限尚远（6 周或者以上）；
- 充分考虑、理解题目的难度；
- 确定作文没有跑题或者（严重）词数不足的情况；
- 能够承受和一次考试费用同等数量级的复议费用。

06 考生在正式动笔开始 Task 2 的写作之前，至少要拿出 3 ~5 分钟进行审题和内容安排。

07 被考官确认的模板写作（很容易！）将导致该作文 5 ~5.5 分封顶的评分。

08 《剑桥真题试题集》附录中的考官作文不是满分，评分在 8 分上下。

09 没有在考试前进行过严格执行考试要求并达标练习（1 小时完成一套没有准备过的雅思写作真题；在不跑题/偏题的情况下，两篇作文都达到词数要求）的同学很难保证写作考试的顺利完成。

10 如果实在不能达到考试的词数要求，请尽量保证文章结构的完整，即清晰体现文章的开头部分、主体部分和结尾部分。

11 是否能在具体的备考周期内达到理想的写作分数，要参考下述所有条件：

- 考试随机难度和考生的基本考试表现；
- 考生在严格执行考试标准的情况下进行练习的表现，例如一小时之内完成词数达标的大小作文各一；
- 考生的学习能力和备考期间的学习安排；
- 考官的个人因素；
- 学员是否有勇气进行可能必要的复议。

12 作文不需要写题目。

13 写作预测不可信。因为如果真的可以预测题目，写作培训就从上课讲习变成缴费购题了。

14 例证是议论文最常见的论证方式，但确实不是唯一的论证方式。如果举例论证确有困难，请参考《剑桥真题试题集 9》TEST 1 考官例文的写作思路，学习说理论证。

15 如果考生在作文题目中发现不懂的词汇，该考生的雅思之路应该不会很快结束。为了顺利完成当次考试，请把握能够确定内容的题目部分充分扩展；然后在下次考试的备考过程中加强词汇补充。

16 反复考取不理想的成绩的主要原因有二：练习不够；备考方法不对。

17 6.5 分是雅思 Task 2 考生水平划分的界限：在这个界限之下的考生应该更加注重内容，反之则应该更加注重词句和语法。

18 考生应在考试前一天，从早上 11 点 55 开始进行一小时写作模考。

19 考生切忌未经允许打开试卷；考试结束之时及时停止写作，以避免违规扣分。

20 作文考试时间紧、任务重，没有去洗手间的时间。请大家合理安排考试当日的饮食。

如何避免跑题——论审题

考生应该在答题纸上看到了“OFF TOPIC”这个评分细则，这充分说明了审题之于考试的重要性，因为跑题或者偏题将直接导致大幅失分，而且雅思官方/考官对此问题的针对也是不遗余力的。但是考生在这个不关英语水平的考试方面的失分是不争的事实。就此，笔者将常见的审题难点归总分类，把考生“导入正途”。

◎ 审题难点分类

01 长难句

During the 20th century, contacts between different parts of the world developed quickly, thanks to air travel and telecommunication. To what extent do you think societies benefit from increased contact and closer relationship with foreigners brought about by international tourism and business?（20140821）

本题的题目发问点即“题眼”出现在考生最习以为常的提问部分，且句式复杂。针对这种情况，考生需冷静地进行句子结构划分，然后提取句子主干，以达到简化内容、提高理解的目的。切忌“因为难，所以胡来，看到什么写什么”的想法和做法。上题的关键部分为“societies benefit from increased ***contact and closer relationship with foreigners*** *brought about by international tourism and business*”。其中，斜体部分基本可以理解为“国际交流”，而下划线部分则是对“国际交流”的补充说明；在实际写作中可以作为例证出现。故，此题比较精确的理解就是“你在多大程度上认同社会因为（国际旅游业和国际贸易带来的）国际交流获益”。

02 定角度

An increasing number of people are changing their careers. What are the reasons? Do you think it is positive or negative for the society?（20140621）

“定角度”是近年蔚然成风的一个出于审题角度的考查点。一个现象可能有很多利弊，但是针对这个现象中的具体对象进行讨论，众多利弊会很快缩小到比较固定的范围。笔者在此将使用上题的负向（消极方面相关）讨论进行举例：“人们变换工作频繁”可能导致一，事业轨迹波折，事业积累不足；二，行业从业者流动性加大，企业发展、行业发展受阻等结果。但是根据题目结尾的限定条件“*for the society*”，考生只能从角度二入手下笔，否则就会出现跑题的情况，结果将不堪设想。

03 难定义

顾名思义，例如“*consumerism*”“*aiti-socialism*”等考生不常接触的概念及其定义给

考生带来了理解上的困难。此种情况比较具体，不再列举真题赘述。

04 需推导

Some people think that the police force carrying guns can lead to a higher level of crime in the society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?（20140607）

有些题目需要根据题目上下文、常识性知识来确定题目的确切内容。例如上题中“*higher level of crime*”可以理解为“犯罪率上升”，也可以理解为“犯罪（暴力）程度升级”。根据题目的主旨，即“警员配枪”，考生可以确定后者的角度更加符合常识推导：只有罪犯也把自己武装起来才能反抗配枪警员的执法。不过考试过程中，为了稳妥起见，考生应该从上述两个角度进行论述。

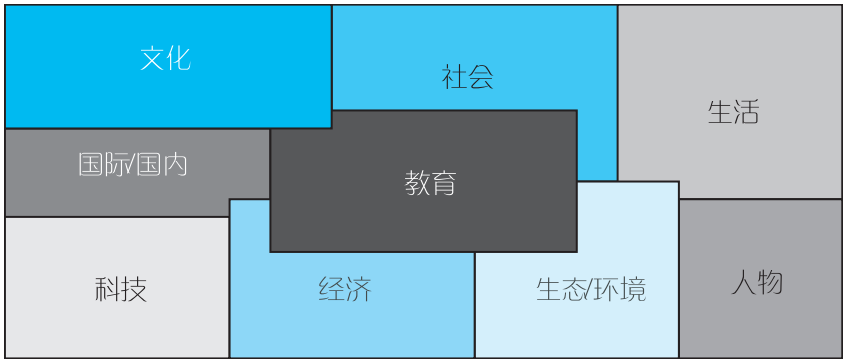
05 藏要点

We have three important parts of education：*reading*，*writing and math. Some people think children will benefit from a fourth skill added to the list*：*computer skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree*?（20121108）

考生比较擅长挖掘明显的题目要点（题眼），例如“*all/every*”等表述过于绝对，这样表述的题目，考生还是力所能及的。但是上题中的“*a fourth skill added to the list*”的表述，把电脑技能和读、写、算的重要程度等同起来了；最关键的是，读、写、算属于基础性学科，这样一来，电脑技能这个综合学科/应用技术也被赋予了“基础学科”的特性。如果考生可以挖掘要点至本解析的程度，其文章的深度和丰富程度都会大大提升。

雅思写作观点库（中文版）

Task 2 写作思路的重要性毋庸置疑，为了让考生最高效地冲刺雅思写作考试，真正达到“临阵磨枪”的效果，现将所有能收集到的写作题目的论点集中总结为下列 9 条稳妥的表述，方便考生查看、使用。所谓“稳妥”是指下述观点均出于事实总结，且内部逻辑通顺，并使考生据此创作段落、篇章的过程事半功倍！



01 教育

—以学术为方向

- 学校科目应该全面关注学术，且能够被广大学生接受；科学相关科目对社会的贡献更加明显。
- 高等教育是精英教育，因此应该非政府资助（非公共承担，即个人、机构、相关公司等等），且不应具有职业指向。
- 教师和学校的重心应该在学术方面，但确实学生也在其他方面受到了影响。

—“每个硬币都有两面”

- 至少在现阶段，教师是不可取代的专业人士，但是教育愈发趋于科技化却引发了争议。
- 对孩子的管控是必需的，同时也要适度。
- 学习有学术和实用的两面性。
- 学术学习有理论和实操两个方面。

—差异无可避免

- 个体学生确实存在学习偏好和学习成果上的差异；同时区域性、国际性教育质量的差异明显。
- 从其本质来讲，教育是个人的选择，所以学生应该尽力。

02 文化

— 万物更新

- 传统应该被大众遵守，同时也日趋被新的传统取代。
- 国际/国内多种文化互动、融合，并以不同的形式和表象在扩散。
- 尽管发展的前景（即“更好的未来”）不可避免，但成为现实情况却需要时间。
- 不管是新闻媒体还是普通媒体，都在科技进步中得以发展。

— 媒体可以很麻烦

- 媒体的力量强大，因为媒体涉及大众。但是大众对媒体心存怀疑，且质疑其（某些）内容。
- 新闻和广告对人们的影响很大，但最终是人们自己决定是否接受影响；法律法规将帮助人们规避其负面影响。

— 不是你想的那样

- 人们对现代娱乐形式褒贬不一，例如极限运动。
- 体育不仅仅是休闲活动。
- 艺术表现形式不仅娱乐大众，还可以使人放松，教化民众，陶冶情操。
- 历史应该也确实和每个人都有关系。

03 国际/国内

— 政府很忙！

- 政府应该（以财政形势）担负如下责任，各项责任重要性依次下降：经济发展、科技研究、食品生产、健康医疗、退休养老、媒体监管（暴力、色情内容）、艺术投资、健康推广（体育运动）和拯救濒危语言。
- 政府人员年龄结构需要更新和变革。
- 政府职责有长期和短期之分，因此有些职责将被优先实施。
- 政府因其立法权和财政权而高效。

— 祖国第一！

- 相对于引入国际企业，本国工业应被给予更多关注。
- 国家事务优先于国际合作。
- 国际交流整体来说是积极的。
- 国际援助形式多样，本国在各个重要领域的发展才是解决问题的关键。

— 政府不是万能的！

- 政府的决定不一定改变国民生活。
- 旅游业是双刃剑。
- 全球化使人们的生活发生了巨变。
- 国际新闻对社会上每个人产生了不同的影响。
- 尽管教育处于政府监管之下，但是教育界有其决定权，特别是在学术领域。
- 城市规划取决于城市化进程和人口增长速度。

04 科技

— 科技为王

- 科技确实加剧了贫富差距。
- 科技扩大了人们的生活范围。
- 科技把人们从固定的（工作、生活）场所解放出来。
- 科技从某种角度说让人们的生活更加疲惫。
- 科技帮助解决环境问题，但是引发了更多的环境问题。
- 在家工作学习的生活方式基本是有益的。
- 科技确实带来了负面影响。

— 科技无处不在

- 机器取代人工可以被认为是一种进步。
- 现代通讯科技整体来说是有益的。科技会渐渐取代传统交流方式。
- 人工智能可以带来好处。
- 发展科学需要政府和私人企业的支持。
- 科技将不会在短时期（例如，50 年）之内取代课堂教育，这是一个合理的猜想。
- 在可预见的未来，科技化图书馆将不会取代传统图书馆。

05 经济

— 经济无处不在

- 经济发展总体来说是积极的，但会导致问题。
- 经济发展可以比保持传统更加重要。
- 经济增长和幸福感不成正比。
- 国家（自身）发展比获得国际投资更加重要。
- 粮食生产的增长和创新可能带来问题；长途食物运输有负面影响。

06 社会

— 有些事情无法避免

- 法律规定是必要的。
- 监禁不是万能的；劳动改造对罪犯是有益的。
- 犯罪可以被遏制，但不能被根除。
- 缴税不是个人对社会的唯一责任。

— 事实让人担心

- 在过去的世纪中，经济和科技得以发展，但环境恶化。
- 与传统价值观发生冲突、缩小家庭规模、加大贫富差距、加剧社会竞争都是经济和社会发展的结果。
- 城市化和城市发展带来了交通阻塞和生活压力，同时降低了生活质量。
- 经济发展和幸福感不成正比。
- 在求职过程中，年龄和性别平等需要得到保护。
- 在特定的情况下，人们应该正视性别差异。
- 老龄化现象是消极的趋势。
- 传统价值观对于当代社会来讲有一定的局限性，将会被更新。

07 生活

— 你主浮沉

- 体育运动通过个人努力提高了健康；极限运动可能带来危险，但属于个人选择。
- 健康提升的根本在于个人。
- 人们工作是为了生活，而不是为了工作而生活。
- 垃圾食品有危害，但实属个人选择。
- 尽管电视节目越来越多、越来越好，但是阅读对于提高想象力和语言能力更有帮助；有节制地看电视是有益的。
- 相对于个人兴趣而言，工作的选择应该从实际角度出发，而且工作可以既有保障又让人满意；在家工作学习的生活方式对于某些行业来说是积极的，而且可以对雇主、雇员都有好处。

— 有些事情无法掌控

- 工作报酬由很多因素决定；工作者的权益应该被保护。
- 旅游业应该可以使当地受益；国际旅行对于个人和（旅行目的地）国家都有好处，但是受到很多因素的限制。
- 学校（教育）对工作有帮助，但是没有实际工作经验对工作的帮助大。
- 生活水平的提升可能给环境和文化都带来负面影响。
- 鉴于国际化和文化交流的影响，生活中的改变无可避免。
- 城市规划划定特定的区域执行特定的职能，正是因为这个原因，交通和商业发展可能受到影响。
- 长途食物运输有必要和不必要之分，因此具有积极和消极的作用；航空旅行基本上是积极的，并且相对于其他交通方式来讲不一定给环境带来更大的危害。
- 当前的发展成果应该比未来的愿景更加重要。

08 人物

— 优点应该被利用

- 在一定范围内的竞争和雄心一般都能带来益处。
- 个性比传统更加重要。
- 和老年人比起来，年轻人应该更加受到重视。
- 同龄压力可以带来益处。
- 社会技能和教育背景对工作来说都很重要。

— 有些事情不好讲

- 年轻人不如以前高兴。
- 工作的选择体现了性别差异。
- 老龄化现象是消极的。
- 由受到科技的影响，人类的交流可能进步也可能退步。
- 使用动物做药物实验是可以的。
- 杀害动物的合理性要具体事件具体分析。
- 生活和社会变化让人们相互疏离。

09 生态/环境

— 人人有责

- 个人力量对环境改善可提供很大的助力，但是人们并不情愿带头行动。
- 政府和公司对环境问题都负有责任。
- 国际合作可以提升环境。
- 专注环境问题什么时候开始都不晚。

— 现实残酷

- 生产力提高、消费品数量增加对环境有害。
- 经济/科技的发展对环境的伤害大于保护作用。
- 可替代能源值得推荐；传统能源对于有些国家来讲还是不可或缺的。
- 航空旅行不一定导致环境问题和/或能源过度消耗。
- 将要灭绝的动物应该被保护；总体来讲，动物园对动物保护起到了积极的作用。

考前2周必备

真题精析

如何有话可说——论内容

议论立场与立论原则

雅思写作考试走向总结与分析

高效写作练习法

JUL 07，2012

V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Advertising encourages people to buy goods in quantities instead of promoting their quality. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

广告鼓励人们**大量购买**商品而**没有提高商品质量**的作用。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：诚然，根据广告的本质，特别是带有促销性质的宣传以促进购买为目的（详）

Body 2：但是，广告的本质同时要求对产品质量的反映是真实的，这就迫使厂商提高产品质量（详）

Body 3：相应制度和监督体制愈发成熟，广告宣传对产品质量的促进作用就愈发明显（略）

Closing：总结；广告在提高销售的同时促进了产品质量的提高

Arguments

5+

- It is no doubt that advertisements are made to help sales.
- However, advertisements at the same time have the function of truly reflecting and helping product quality.
- As advertising regulations are made and carried out, companies are paying more attention to product quality.

7+

- Admittedly, the nature of advertising, especially promotional campaigns, stipulates the goal of product sales.
- However, manufacturers are pushed to better product quality as advertisements are ethically supposed to be true reflections of products.
- Fortunately, with advertising regulation and supervision taking effects, advertisements are increasingly inclined to boosting product quality.

JUL 12, 2012

V + C　EDU　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is better for students to live away from home while studying at university than living at home with parents. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

对大学生而言，离家生活比**和父母一起住在家里**更好些。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：大学生住在家里，可以使日常生活更加轻松，通常可以减轻个人的经济负担（略）

Body 2：大学生离家生活可以锻炼生活能力，适应未来工作生活的挑战（详）

Body 3：大学生离家生活可以锻炼交流能力和独立解决问题的能力，促进个人成长（详）

Closing：总结；大学生离家生活更好些

Arguments

5+

- It is obvious for university students to reduce daily expense if they live with their parents at home.
- But, housework and management skills can be learned when university students, live on their own and they are more prepared for future jobs.
- Also, students can practice their skills to communicate with others and solve problems if they live away from home.

7+

- Most obviously, living at home with parents makes university life likely easier in an economic sense.
- However, such life abilities as housework management and time allocation can be better exercised to be prepared for work life when university students live away from home.
- Additionally, university students will be able to better their communication and problem solving skills with living alone.

JUL 28，2012

V＋C　INTERNTL　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that arts, such as painting and music, do not directly improve people's life and the government's money should be spent in other aspects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为如绘画和音乐等**艺术活动**不能**直接**地**提高人们的生活**，因此**政府财政**应该支持**其他领域**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：艺术不能直接提高物质生活水平，但是对精神生活的直接作用不能否认（详/均）

Body 2：经济发展是政府的根本职责，同时经济的发展可以支持艺术推广（略/均）

Body 3：政府对公共事业的支持是必需的，如在医疗、教育、交通等方面（略/均）

Closing：总结；艺术可以从精神层面直接提高生活水平；政府财政应先支持经济建设和公共事业

Arguments

5+

- Art directly helps life in a spiritual way.
- However, governments need to focus on national economy first.
- Also, governments need to invest in public services.
- To sum up, art spiritually helps life but governments need to develop economy and public services first.

7+

- The pursuit and promotion of art activities directly and positively impact on the non-material side of life.
- However, economic development is the key to social stability and thus the key function of a government.
- In addition, such public services as medical care, education and transportation are indisputable governmental responsibilities and deserve governmental finance.
- To sum up, art helps life at a spiritual level and governments are to balance economic progress and other responsibilities.

Some people think free admission to museums should be encouraged. Do the advantages outweigh its disadvantages?

Translation

有人认为**博物馆免费参观**应该被推广。你认为这种做法的**优劣**孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：很明显，维护费用高，展品损坏概率增大（略）
Body 2：丰富民众生活，提供积极的休闲方式（详）
Body 3：加强文化传承（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Maintenance expense will rise and exhibits may be broken because of free admission.
- Visiting museums opened free of charge can be a positive pastime.
- Free museums help cultural development.

7+

- Highly likely, free admission to museums will raise the maintenance expense and the possibility of exhibit damage.
- Free museums present a valuable leisure alternative.
- Free museum admission offers a lasting opportunity for cultural development.

SEP22，2012

F + X　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, young people are living in a wealthier and safer life, but they are less happy. Give the reasons for this phenomenon and analyze the solutions.

Translation

现今，**年轻人**的生活愈发**富足、安全**，但是他们愈发地**不快乐**。导致这种现象的**原因**和**解决办法**各是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：生活无忧，缺乏目标，缺乏成就感；参与公益活动（均）

Body 2：为生活质量奔波劳碌，缺乏交际，情感郁结；平衡工作和生活（均）

Body 3：年轻人对个性的追求越来越高，但是很难满足（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- With a rich life, young people have no goals to work for, and without accomplishment, they are not happy.
- Modern people work hard for a better life and with the pressure from work, it is difficult for them to be happy.
- The young are going after their own individuality.

7+

- Increasing mundane comforts, especially for young people who were born with a silver spoon in their mouth, diminish the necessity for accomplishment and hence the possibility of happiness.
- Individuals in the modern world are devoted to work to achieve constant life betterment, during which they actively shoulder pressure and passively give up happiness.
- The pursuit of individuality for the young does not always work out satisfactorily.

OCT 11，2012

3V　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think personal happiness is directly related to economic success, while others believe it depends on other factors. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**个人幸福**和**经济富足**有**直接联系**，然而其他人认为个人幸福依赖于**其他因素**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：经济富足很大程度上给人带来幸福感（均）

Body 2：此外，个人对社会的贡献和成就感也会带来幸福（均）

Body 3：最后，良好的人际关系、家庭关系也会让人幸福（均）

Closing：总结；三者缺一不可

Arguments

5+

- Wealth brings happiness to some degree.
- What is more, contribution to the society leads to happiness.
- Last but not least, good relationship with others brings happiness.

7+

- Material wealth does fundamentally contribute to happiness.
- Moreover, individual contribution to the society yields happiness.
- Last but not least, happiness is significantly linked to sound inter-personal and family relationship.

OCT 20，2012

F＋C　CLT　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays，it is more convenient and easier for people to travel to other countries. Is this development a positive or negative trend？

Translation

现今，人们**前往其他国家旅行**变得更加**便捷**。你认为上述趋势是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：国际旅行开阔了人们的视野，促进了文化交流（均）

Body 2：国际旅行带动了旅游国家的经济，促进了经济交流（均）

Body 3：国际旅行可能带来环境问题，需要避免（均）

Closing：总结；国际旅行利大于弊

Arguments

5+

- First，international travelling expands horizons and helps cultural communication.
- Second，tourism boosts local economy.
- However，international trips may lead to environmental problems，such as air-travel pollution and tourist resort pollution.

7+

- First，international travelling expands the outlook of trip takers and accelerates global cultural communication.
- Second，tourism constitutes economic opportunities for destination countries.
- However，international trips may bring about such environmental problems as air-travel pollution and the environmental degradation of tourist resorts.

NOV 03, 2012

3V　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many people are afraid to leave home because of crimes. Some people think measures should be taken to deal with crimes. However, others think there is not much we can do to curb law-breaking. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

很多人因为**恐惧犯罪**行为而害怕离家。有些人认为我们应该**采取措施应对犯罪**。然而其他人认为对于**预防犯罪**我们**无能为力**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：普法并加强执法力度（均）

Body 2：加强对罪犯的教育，避免再次犯罪（均）

Body 3：提高就业率，积极引导人们的生活态度和生活方式（均）

Closing：总结；预防犯罪是可行的

Arguments

5+

- First, the government needs to promote legal knowledge and reinforce crime punishment.
- Second, education, together with imprisonment is helpful to prevent crimes.
- After all, jobs and proper life attitude stop people from breaking the law.

7+

- Initially, the most effective measures to combat crimes are to promote legal awareness and enhance law enforcement.
- Subsequently, criminal rehabilitation is a proven approach to minimize re-offense and lower the possibility of new criminal offense.
- Most importantly, boosting employment and promoting positive life attitude are fundamentally effective to combat crimes.

More and more companies are allowing employees to work at home. Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?

Translation

越来越多的公司允许**员工在家上班**。你认为上述趋势是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：在家上班可能会影响交流和公司管理（略）
Body 2：在家上班可缓解交通压力、方便个人安排，提高工作效率（详）
Body 3：减少场地、办公支出，节约公司成本（详）
Closing：总结；这个趋势是积极的

Arguments

5+

- Admittedly, working from home may make communication and management difficult.
- However, working at home saves time to go to work and makes a flexible schedule.
- Moreover, companies save money on offices and business operation.

7+

- Admittedly, SOHO style may incur communication and management issues.
- However, efficiency improvement in zero commute and flexible schedule entails working at home.
- Moreover, overhead is reduced on the part of companies.

In some countries, parents expect children to spend long time in studying both in and after school and have less free time. Do you think it has positive or negative effects on children and the society that they live in?

Translation

在有些国家，家长希望**孩子**在**课内和课后**都**多花些时间学习**，**减少休息**时间。你认为上述做法**对于孩子和社会**是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：家长给孩子在学习上施压是有客观原因的（略）

Body 2：但是，对于孩子来讲，过多的课业负担和不足的休息可能适得其反（详）

Body 3：从社会角度讲，知识分子固然是社会的中坚，但是学校成绩和个人发展、成功没有本质联系（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- There are reasons for the pressure from parents on children's study.
- However, too much homework and too little rest will lower grades.
- From a social point of view, intellects are the builders of a society, but grades are not necessarily connected with personal development and success.

7+

- Parental pressure on academic excellence somehow stands up to scrutiny.
- However, academic overload and insufficient rest will ultimately drop grades.
- Socially speaking, intellects uphold societies, but school performance does not objectively gauge personal growth and success.

Some people think young people should be free to choose his or her job, but other people think they should be realistic and think more about their future. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**年轻人**应该**有权自由选择工作**，但是其他人认为他们应该**更加现实**、**着眼未来**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；明确“工作选择”的标准因人而异

Body 1：根据个人兴趣选择工作利弊各半（均）

Body 2：依据个人能力择业也有利弊（均）

Body 3：职业发展和眼前成果的平衡也见仁见智（均）

Closing：总结；三个方向的结合才是择业的出发点

Arguments

5+

- Jobs out of personal interests have advantages and disadvantages.
- Moreover, personal ability might not be a safe standard.
- Last, people think differently about quick results and career development.

7+

- First, job choices based on personal interest receive mixed reviews.
- Second, personal ability, as a criterion for job hunting, entails argument.
- The balance is individualised between immediate results and development prospects.

FEB 23，2013

F + X　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, not enough students choose science subjects in university in many countries. What are the reasons for this problem? What are the effects on the society?

Translation

现今，很多**国家**的大学的**科学专业学生不足**。导致这种现象的**原因**和其带来的**社会影响**都是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：学生毕业后的职业方向比较单一，基本只能从事科研（均）

Body 2：社会对科学研究的评价较低，只有当科研转化成产品、生产力后研究者才能得到报酬，且并不丰厚（均）

Body 3：科研后备人才不足，国家科技发展和科技实力可能受到影响（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Students have few career choices, and scientific research may be their only choice.
- The society has a low opinion about scientific research unless research results help industries, and the pay for that is not high.
- There will be fewer science researchers in the future and national technology development will be affected.

7+

- Initially, scientific research majors are confronted with low employment rate and somehow forced to take research as a career.
- Moreover, the society does not favour scientific research until it transforms to productivity, at which point the economic return is nevertheless inconspicuous.
- Consequently, the insufficient technological human resources will negatively impact on the development and strength of technology.

MAR 02，2013

F＋C　TEK　EDU
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Universities and colleges are now offering qualifications through distance learning from the Internet rather than teachers in the classroom. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

现今，大学经常通过**互联网**进行**远程教育**，而**不再**使用教师**课堂教学**。你认为这种做法是否利大于弊？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：我们无法否认远程教学的便利性（均）
Body 2：传统教学中面授的交流也是十分重要的（均）
Body 3：但是两者都有弊端（远程教学要求资金和技术；传统教学形式呆板）（均）
Closing：总结；现阶段无法判断利弊轻重

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand，nobody can deny the convenience in distance education.
- On the other hand，traditional education is important because of the face-to-face communication.
- However，it is difficult to say which means is better than the other.

7+

- On the one hand，convenience in distance learning is complement-worthy.
- On the other hand，direct interaction between teachers and students has always been effective.
- However，it is premature to determine either approach has the upper hand over the other.

Some people believe that studying in a college or university is the best way for students to prepare for their future career. Others think they should leave schools as soon as possible to develop their career through work experience. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为在**大学学习**对**未来工作**有**帮助**，而其他人认为人们应该**尽快离开学校**，通过**工作经验**提升**职业水平**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：大学学习为未来的工作进行了知识储备（均）
Body 2：实际工作经验对工作的重要性无须多言，应尽量积累（均）
Body 3：知识学习和工作经验的平衡取决于未来工作的性质（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+	• Universities prepare knowledge for future jobs. • Work experience are surely important and should be accumulated. • The balance between school knowledge and work experience will decide future jobs.
7+	• Universities are celebrated for knowledge input, which spurs future jobs. • Work experience is safely indispensable and thus deserves attention. • Attention shared by knowledge accumulation and experience acquisition will set the path for future careers.

MAR 14，2013

V + C　　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, it is widely accepted that social skills are as important as good qualifications for job success. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，人们通常认为**社会技能**和**优秀的文凭**对**职业成功同样重要**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：优秀的文凭对从科研、技术等知识密集型工作的帮助很大（均）

Body 2：社会技能是普遍的工作岗位的重要需求（均）

Body 3：社会技能和学业文凭是工作能力的两个方向，不同职业的需求不同（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Excellent qualifications are very helpful to research and technology industries in which knowledge is key.
- Social skills meet the demands of most jobs.
- Social skills and qualifications are two directions of job abilities and different jobs ask for different quality.

7+

- Outstanding qualifications substantially contribute to such knowledge-intense jobs as in science and technology areas.
- Social skills are generally demanded at work despite industries.
- Qualifications and social skills are categorically different and serve specific professions.

APR 06, 2013

F + X　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

100 years ago, human race believed we would make continuous progress in all areas of life. Today, some people feel less certain about this. In which areas has human race made progress? What other areas have we not developed in?

Translation

一百年前，人类**自信**能够在**所有领域**取得**持续进步**。现今，人们对此**开始存在怀疑**。在哪些方面人类**取得了进步**？在哪些方面我们**停滞不前**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

- Body 1：科技领域长足进步（均）
- Body 2：文化领域世界交流（均）
- Body 3：环保领域有待提高（均）
- Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- In terms of science and technology, the human race has made great achievement.
- Moreover, cultural communication is developed internationally.
- However, environmental protection faces challenges.

7+

- Science and technology have been progressing in leaps and bounds.
- Additionally, cultural communication is boosted on an international level.
- However, environmental protection is critically challenged.

APR 13, 2013

F + X　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

As countries develop, their populations tend to live individually or in small family units. In your opinion, what is cause of this and what are the effects on society?

Translation

在**国家发展进程**中，人们**趋向独自**或**在小家庭中生活**。在你看来，这种现象的**原因**和**社会影响**都是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：工作繁忙，减少家庭负担；效率至上、缺乏人文关怀（均）

Body 2：思想多元化，个人主义兴盛；人际交流受阻（均）

Body 3：城市化的进程加快，居住环境有限；社会资源、环境资源的浪费（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- First, to keep busy jobs and shoulder family burdens are the reason.
- Second, people want to think in their own ways and individualism is popular.
- Last, urbanisation makes families smaller.

7+

- First, heavy workload and family burden relief minimise family scale.
- Second, the prevalent of individuality and diversity contributes to the limited size of families.
- Last, urbanisation shrinks families.

Some people think governments should not spend money on supporting artists and money should be spent on more important things. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**政府不应该资助艺术家**而应该投资于**更加重要的事业**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：政府有义务提高国家的科技实力（均）

Body 2：政府有义务提高人民的物质生活水平（均）

Body 3：但艺术可以提升国家的文化影响力，同时提高人民的精神生活水平（均）

Closing：总结；艺术确实不是国家应该专注的领域，但是如果条件许可，国家应该投资艺术

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, governments have the responsibility to develop science.
- Moreover, governments need to improve the living standards of their citizens.
- On the other hand, art development leads to national influence, and helps the spiritual life of citizens.

7+

- On the one hand, governments are obliged to better national scientific calibre.
- Moreover, it is governmental responsibility to raise general living standards for citizens.
- On the other hand, art development raises international cultural influence and enriches the daily life of citizens.

JUN 15, 2013

3V EDU PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that family has the most powerful influence on children's development. Other people, however, believe that other media (such as television, friends and music etc.) have a bigger influence. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**家庭**对**孩子成长**的**影响最有力**，而其他人认为**其他媒介**（例如电视、朋友和音乐等）对孩子的成长有**更大影响**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：家庭是孩子的第一所“学校”，但随着孩子的成长，家庭对孩子的影响逐渐减少（均）

Body 2：媒体、人际关系等外因在孩子成长过程中的作用是不可忽视的（均）

Body 3：孩子的性格和整个成长背景将决定孩子接受的影响力的来源（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, family is the first "school" for kids, but its influence gets smaller as kids grow.
- On the other hand, the environment, such as media and communication, plays an important role in children's development.
- Personality and general background will decide what the biggest influence is.

7+

- On the one hand, family serves as the first educator in children's life, but children's growth continuously shrinks its influence.
- On the other hand, such environmental factors as media and human interaction can never be overlooked.
- In essence, it is the personality and general background that determine the most influential factors in children's development.

JUL18，2013

F＋C　TEK　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In modern society, it is possible to go shopping, work, and communicate via the Internet without face-to-face contact with one another. To what extent do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Translation

在现代社会，人们**通过互联网**完成了**购物、工作和交流**，而**不需要面对面的接触**。你在多大程度上认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：互联网确实让工作和生活变得更加高效（均）
Body 2：然而面对面的交流可以提高工作、生活中具体过程的质量（均）
Body 3：最重要的是，网络交流一直在模仿、提高人们碰面交流的过程（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Indeed, the Internet makes work and life more efficient.
- But face-to-face contact improves the quality of communication at work and in life.
- Also, Internet communication always tries to copy and improve face-to-face communication.

7+

- Admittedly, the Internet does inject life and work with efficiency.
- However, real-life communication, for what it is, raises the quality of specific life/work processes.
- In reality, Internet communication always means for the imitation and betterment of the face-to-face one.

AUG 17，2013

F＋C　INTERNTL　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some countries, people pay their own college and university fees, but in others the government pays the fees. Do the advantages of using government money for college and university fees outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

在有些国家，人们**自付学费上大学**，但是在其他国家，**政府负担学费**。你认为用政府的钱支付大学学费的做法的优劣孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确题目问题

Body 1：政府责任众多，负担大学学费会多多少少带来经济负担（均）

Body 2：政府确实会从其出资培养的人才那里获益（均）

Body 3：不过，考虑到大学的本质是培养很少的社会精英，政府出资难免有失公平（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Governments have a lot of responsibilities, and paying for university brings more burden.
- It is true that the government will be benefited because of the students graduated from universities and colleges.
- But considering the fact that universities cannot teach everyone, so the government should not pay.

7+

- Education, though essential, is still one of the many responsibilities for the government.
- Moreover, it is truth that the government benefits from university graduates, and thus should cover collegiate education.
- It is only fair for the government not to pay for university education enjoyed by a portion of its citizens.

SEP 28，2013

3V　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think they have rights to use as much fresh water as they want. Others believe that the use of fresh water should be tightly controlled by the government as it is limited resource. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为他们有权任意使用淡水资源。其他人认为由于淡水资源有限，政府应该严格管控淡水资源的使用。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人们有权任意处理属于自己的资源，但是水资源毕竟有限（略）

Body 2：政府应该管控水资源的使用，但是效果也未必明显（略）

Body 3：面对水资源紧缺的现实，最好的办法是增强人们的节水意识（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- People can do what they want to their own resources, but fresh water is limited.
- Governments should control fresh water uses, but the effect might not be good.
- The best way to solve the problem is to increase the awareness of people.

7+

- With little to no consideration of fresh water scarcity, owners have the right to do what pleases them.
- The government can control fresh water usage, but most likely in vain.
- In light of fresh water shortage, the best way out is to promote the awareness to economise on water.

OCT 19，2013

F＋C　LIFE　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many parents these days work in other countries, taking their families with them. Do you think the advantages of the development for the family outweigh its disadvantages?

Translation

当下，很多**父母**在外国工作，为此他们带上了**家庭成员**，一起在国外生活。你认为**对于家庭来**讲，这种**做法**的优劣孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：这种做法确实能够凝聚家庭成员，并解决一些实际问题（均）
Body 2：然而，陌生的生活环境、忙碌的日程也可能让家庭生活受到影响（均）
Body 3：携家人出国工作的必要性应该就是此举利大于弊的原因（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- This way helps family members stay together and solves some life problems.
- But, strange living environment and busy work may affect family life.
- Parents have no way but to bring their family to other countries so the advantages are more than the disadvantages.

7+

- Parents' working in foreign countries with kids around holds the family together and solves real-life problems.
- However, family life could be negatively affected in new environment when parents are buried at work.
- The necessity for the hustle is exactly why the practice in question yields more advantages.

NOV 09，2013

V＋C　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Young people who commit serious crimes, such as robbery or violent attacks should be punished in the same way as adults. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

应该对犯了如抢劫和伤人等**重罪**的**年轻人**施以用于**成年犯人**的刑罚。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种做法？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；持完全否定的态度

Body 1：未成年人涉世不深，对犯罪后果没有严肃的认识（均）

Body 2：对未成年人同罪同罚可能会造成对未成年人的身心伤害（均）

Body 3：同罪同罚可能葬送了未成年犯人的未来（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Young people do not have enough experience and have no idea of the result of their crimes.
- Young people's body and mind may be hurt if they are punished the same way as adults.
- Young people will lose their future if they are punished the same way as adults.

7+

- Inexperience and ignorance of the consequences are in minors' defence.
- Punishing minors as adults can hurt the former psychologically and physically.
- The future of young offenders can be lost forever if they are punished by "adult laws".

DEC 12, 2013

F + C　ECM　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

More and more people buy a wide range of household goods like televisions, microwave ovens, and rice cookers. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Translation

越来越多的人购买如**电视机、微波炉、电饭煲**等一系列**家用电器**。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：题目中的家用电器确实给人们的生活带来了便利和品质提升（均）
Body 2：但是，实际上这些家用品给人们带来更多的是心理的满足（均）
Body 3：不过，这样的生活方式导致资源过度消耗和污染的增加（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Household goods make life convenient and better.
- But, these goods in fact just make people feel better.
- What is more, this way of life wastes resources and pollutes the environment.

7+

- Home appliances do bring life convenience and improved quality.
- However, the positive changes might be merely psychological.
- Moreover, the over-consumption of household goods forecasts resource over-exploitation and deteriorating environment.

DEC 14, 2013

F+C F+X SOCIO LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In many countries, young people are leaving their homes in rural areas to study or work in cities. What do you think are the reasons for this? Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

在很多国家里，**年轻人**离开农村**前往城市**工作、学习。**为什么**会有这种情况？你认为这种情况的**利弊**孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：对于农村青年人来讲，城市意味着更好的资源和未来发展；积极（均/略）

Body 2：对于农村来讲，基本意味着劳动力和人才的流失；消极（均/略）

Body 3：对于城市来讲，劳动力/人才增加，但是城市化问题显现；喜忧参半（均/详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- To young people, cities mean more resources and a better future.
- To rural areas, the trend means losing labours and talents.
- To cities, it is a fifty-fifty situation because there are more labours/talents and more problems.

7+

- Cities promise better public resources and personal development to the young from rural areas.
- However, rural areas face a dire situation where labours and talents are exhausted.
- It is a mixed blessing for cities with rural immigrants bringing with them contributions and problems of accelerated urbanisation.

JAN 11，2014

F＋C　LIFE　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

More young people in the workforce change their jobs or careers every few years. What are the reasons for this? Do the disadvantages outweigh the advantages?

Translation

越来越多的**年轻**工作者**每隔几年**就更换一次**工作**或**行业**。为什么？你认为这种做法的利弊孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：这种现象有两个主要原因：探索职业道路；更好的待遇（均）
Body 2：过于频繁地更换工作和行业导致工作经验积累不足（均）
Body 3：但今后随着社会的高速发展，频繁更换工作可能也无法避免（均）
Closing：总结；变化顺势而为，并无利弊轻重之说

Arguments

5+

- There are two big reasons for that: finding new things and a better salary.
- Workers often get new jobs, but less job experience.
- With the fast development of the society, people probably have to get new jobs more often.

7+

- Two major reasons are in play: exploring proper career path and increased pay.
- It is jobs instead of professional skills and work experience that roaming workers get.
- However, with faster industry restructuring, changing jobs more often might be the norm for most workers.

JAN 18，2014

F＋X　EDU　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Children find it difficult to concentrate or pay attention at school. What are the reasons? How can we solve this problem?

Translation

孩子们很难**在学校**精神**专注地学习**。为什么？如何解决这个问题？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：孩子们的注意力周期短，这种情况不仅仅发生在学校（均）

Body 2：教学内容/形式可能不够吸引孩子（均）

Body 3：考虑孩子的特点，进行教学内容/形式的提升（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Children just cannot focus for a long time whether at school or not.
- The classes are not interesting enough for children.
- Schools need to improve what they teach and how they teach it.

7+

- At school or not, the attention span for children is short.
- Class contents and format can be more appealing.
- Teaching should be in line with the characteristics of the age group.

FEB 13，2014

V＋C　INTERNTL　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is important that towns and cities are attractive places，so money should be spent on putting on works of art（like paintings and statues）in public places. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

让城镇**环境**变得**更有吸引力**是很重要的，因此应该**投资**在**公共区域摆放艺术品**（例如绘画作品和雕塑）。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：艺术作品确实可以提升城镇公共环境的吸引力（略）

Body 2：但投资来源和数额可能是非常现实的困难（均）

Body 3：改善公共区域的环境、提高其功能性可能是更实际的做法（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Works of art can make the public places in towns and cities more attractive.
- But who should invest and how much should be invested are difficult questions.
- Making public spaces cleaner and better is more realistic.

7+

- Art works in public spaces do appeal to the users and goers.
- The source and sum of investment are yet to be decided.
- Cleaner environment and all-round functions of those places should be more important yet attainable features.

FEB 15, 2014

3V LIFE PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think success of life is based on hard work and determination, but others think there are more important factors, like money and personal appearance. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**人生的成功**是以**努力工作和毅力**为基础的，但是其他人认为例如**财富和美貌**等因素**更加重要**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：努力工作和毅力可以说是成功不可缺少的元素（均）
Body 2：美貌和财富也确实能够让事业事半功倍（均）
Body 3：但是比起可遇不可求的美貌和财富，努力工作和毅力是力所能及的（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- To have a successful life, you have to work hard and be determined.
- Good appearance and money will make your success faster.
- But, compared with good appearance and money, hard work and determination are things you can get by yourself.

7+

- Hard work and determination are almost indispensable ingredients of life success.
- Meanwhile, good looks and fortune put a competitor in the fast lane.
- However, continuously working hard towards a set goal gets things done, especially when you are neither rich nor good-looking.

Educating children is expensive and the government of some countries pays some of or all of the costs. Do the advantages of the government paying for the costs outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

儿童教育费用高昂，有些国家的**政府**全额或部分**承担了相关费用**。你认为政府出资这种做法的**利弊**孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：教育是政府的职责之一，从这个角度讲政府应该出资（均）
Body 2：人的教育开始于儿童阶段，政府投资会保证教育普及度（均）
Body 3：教育投资巨大，政府应尽力而为、量力而为（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education is a responsibility of the government, and the government should pay.
- Child education is the first education one has, and governments need to pay to develop education.
- Education is expensive, and the government should try its best.

7+

- To fulfill its responsibility, the government needs to pay, if not in full, for education.
- Education begins at childhood, and governmental involvement in education doubtlessly raises literacy.
- Education can be expensive, for which reason governmental funding in this area should be reasonably sufficient.

MAR 08，2014

V＋C　EDU　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people say that all young people should be required to stay in full-time education until they are at least 18 years old. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人说**所有的**年轻人都**必须全职**学习至**至少** 18 **岁**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：这种思路的初衷是好的——让年轻人尽量多地学习（均）

Body 2：但是这个思路在现实生活中很难实现（均）

Body 3：为了达成提高文化素质的目的，政府和个人都必须努力（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The idea is a great one, and it makes young people study as much as they can.
- But it is very difficult to realise the idea.
- To make young people learn better, the government and individuals should both work harder.

7+

- The idea means well in its intention to promote long and lasting education.
- However, it is virtually impossible to put the idea to practice.
- To increase literacy, the government and individuals should both play their parts.

MAR 15, 2014

V + C　　INTERNTL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think it is important for all cities and towns to have big outdoor space for public use, such as parks and squares. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为对于**所有城镇**来讲，修建像公园、广场等**大型户外公共区域**都是非常**重要**的。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：修建大型户外公共区域确实能够给民众造福（均）

Body 2：然而城镇的具体情况可能不允许完成这样的构想（均）

Body 3：为民造福、因地制宜才是实现题目构想的初衷和归宿（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Making big outdoor space is a great thing for local people.
- But not every city or town can realise plans like that.
- There are other better ways to have the same results.

7+

- Creating spacious public areas does benefit local residents.
- However, the plan can only remain a plan for certain areas.
- There are other ways to fulfill the purpose of the thought in the topic.

APR 12, 2014

3V　EDU　SOCIO
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some believe the purpose of education is to prepare individuals to be useful to the society, while others say the purpose is to help individuals to achieve personal ambitions. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**教育的目的**是让人们**成为对社会有用的人**，其他人认为教育的目的是帮助人们**达成个人愿景**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：教育确实有其社会作用（均）
Body 2：教育对个人的帮助和提升也是毋庸置疑的（均）
Body 3：两个方向本不矛盾，相互协调才能够达到最好的效果（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education prepares individuals to be useful for the society.
- Education helps individuals to achieve personal ambitions.
- The two goals are not against each other, and it would be the best if the two paths meet.

7+

- The concerns for public good in education are evident.
- Personal fulfilment is righteously the primary consideration for learners.
- The two concerns are not essentially contradictory, and the consideration for both sides is ideal.

APR 24，2014

F＋C　F＋X　CLT　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

A high percentage of advertisements on TV are aimed at children. What are the effects on children? Should advertisements on TV be controlled?

Translation

大量的电视广告针对儿童。这对儿童有什么**影响**？应该**控制**电视广告吗？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：电视广告可能会给儿童树立不正确的消费观念（均）
Body 2：电视广告可能传递了不适合儿童接受的信息（均）
Body 3：广告的频率和内容都应该被管控（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- TV advertisements sometimes may give children the wrong ideas about spending money.
- TV advertisements may give children information not suitable for them.
- Advertisements should be controlled.

7+

- Inappropriate ideas about consumption might be passed through TV advertisements to children.
- Other improper messages may come along with the advertisements to children.
- The frequency and contents should be subject to governmental control.

MAY 10，2014

F＋V＋C　SOCIO　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In many countries nowadays, more and more women have full-time jobs as men, so there is logic that men and women should share the housework tasks equally. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

在现今很多国家中，越来越多的**女性**和男性一样**全职工作**，所以男人和女人**平分家务**是符合逻辑的。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：男人分担家务，不管女性是否全职工作，都是合理的（均）
Body 2：但平分家务明显欠缺可操作性（均）
Body 3：分担家务的标准应该是量力而行、尽力而为、家庭收益最大化（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Men should share housework no matter whether the woman work full-time or not.
- There is no way for men and women to share housework equally.
- Men and women should try their best to share housework, and give the family the most benefits.

7+

- Men sharing housework has nothing to do with the work status of women.
- It is virtually impossible for the couple to divide housework equally.
- The best housework policy should be to share housework to the best of one's ability to maximise domestic efficiency.

MAY 15, 2014

V + C　ECM　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Employers should give their staff at least a 4-week holiday a year to make employees better at their jobs. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

雇主应该**每年**给他们的**雇员**为期**四周的假期**，以便让雇员能够**更好地工作**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：雇员通过假期放松身心，这种做法有其合理性（均）
Body 2：四周假期的弊端也是诸多且明显的（均）
Body 3：鼓励员工更好地工作还有诸如加薪、升职等其他方法（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Employees use the holiday to relax themselves and later work better.
- There are a lot of disadvantages in the 4-week holiday.
- There are other ways to make the workers work better, for example giving them a raise or a promotion.

7+

- A long holiday is generally believed to be a great way to release work pressure and better work performance.
- However, long-holiday syndrome cannot be overlooked.
- Other incentives, pay raise and promotion for example, might be better approaches to boost job performance of employees.

Some countries achieve international sporting success by building specialized facilities to train top athletes, instead of providing sports facilities that everyone can use. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Translation

有些国家通过**建立专业的体育设施**培养**顶尖运动员**来实现**国际比赛的成功**，而不去兴建**所有人都可以使用**的体育设施。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：建立专业的设施培养顶尖体育人才获得国际比赛成绩有助于推动全民运动热情（均）

Body 2：但是国家支持运动的初衷应以提高全民身体素质为出发点（均）

Body 3：因此兴建面向全民的体育设施更加合理（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Building specialised sports facilities to train top athletes can encourage all citizens to do sports.
- But, countries should try to make all citizens healthy by doing sports.
- So, building sports facilities for everybody to use is more reasonable.

7+

- Specialised sports facilities for top athletes are meaningful in promoting sports awareness and practice for the public.
- However, government efforts in promoting sports should be for all citizens to be healthier.
- In that case, governments' funding public sports facilities is a more rational move.

JUL 19, 2014

3V INTERNTL LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some believe governments should ensure citizens to have a healthy diet, while others believe individuals must take responsibility for their diets and health. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**政府应该确保**国民**健康饮食**，然而其他人认为**个人**应该对自己的饮食和健康负责。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：政府确实应该从食品安全和健康饮食认知普及上对公民负责（均）
Body 2：但政府无法强制公民执行特定的健康饮食规范（均）
Body 3：从根本上来说，饮食健康是公民自己的选择和责任（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The government needs to be responsible to the citizens for food safety and healthy diet promotion.
- But the government cannot force the citizens to have healthy diet.
- After all, healthy diet is a personal choice and responsibility.

7+

- The government can be held responsible for food safety and the promotion of healthy diet.
- However, it is beyond governmental powers to stipulate regulations on healthy diet.
- In essence, diet management is a personal concern.

AUG 02，2014

F + X　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In many parts of the world, children and teenagers are committing more crimes. Why do you think it is the case? How should children or teenagers be punished?

Translation

在世界上很多地区，**儿童和青少年犯罪现象日益严重**。你认为为什么会有这种现象？应该如何处罚这些儿童和青少年？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：信息分享空前自由，但良莠不齐且飞速传播，儿童和青少年盲目模仿（均）

Body 2：社会贫富差距增大，消费主义横行，青少年也受到影响（均）

Body 3：建立专门的收容机构；教育为主（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- There is just too much good and bad information, and children and teenagers blindly copy what they see and hear.
- The gap between the rich and poor is becoming bigger, and children and teenagers believe that money and things they want are happiness.
- Special places should be built to hold children and teenagers who committed crimes. But education should be the more important job.

7+

- Minors, consciously or not, do not discriminate the information shared in abundance, and they copy certain improper behaviours.
- Increasing wealth differences and the spreading consumerism give the young age group a wrong definition of happiness.
- Specialised institutions should be created and responsible for the education of minor offenders.

Some people think that the government should ban dangerous sports, but others think the people should have freedom to do whatever sport activities they choose. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Translation

有人认为**政府应该禁止危险体育运动**，但其他人认为**人们有自由**去做**任何**他们选定的体育运动。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：人们有权决定个人的行为，当然也包括从事危险的体育运动（均）
Body 2：但是这种自由的底线是不影响其他人的正常生活，不无谓消耗公共资源（均）
Body 3：政府确实应该禁止极度危险的运动，同时加强对其他危险运动的管理（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- People have the right to decide personal behaviours, including doing dangerous sports.
- But the sports persons need to make sure their sports do not affect other's life and waste public resources.
- The government should ban very dangerous sports, and better control other dangerous sports.

7+

- Within the law, personal preference and activities, dangerous sports for example, are allowed.
- However, the bottom line for sports with likely danger is that they should not interfere with other's life and waste public resources.
- Sports with dangerous elements should be controlled, and the extremely dangerous ones should be banned.

People can live and work anywhere they want to choose because of improved communication technology and transport. Do the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

由于**通信科技和交通运输**的发展，人们可以在任何**他们选定的**地方**生活和工作**。这种发展是否利大于弊？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：从个人角度讲，新的工作生活方式自由、便利（均）
Body 2：从交流角度讲，人们分散生活工作，相互疏远（均）
Body 3：从资源角度讲，这种做法可能会导致资源过度开发和浪费（详）
Closing：总结；不同的角度导致不同的利弊评判，比较高下是不科学的

Arguments

5+
- From a personal perspective, living and working anywhere people want is convenient.
- People living and working anywhere they want communicate less.
- Living and working anywhere people want may waste resources.

7+
- People enjoy freedom and convenience if they choose to stay anywhere at their choosing.
- However, communication is duly reduced if people are separated from one another.
- Setting up new offices and homes in reality is a waste of resources, and eventually results in pollution.

Some people think it is the best way for governments in developing countries to improve the quality of people's life by introducing new technology, while others believe governments should provide free education for a better life. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为在**发展中国家**，政府**提高人民生活质量**最好的方法是**引入新科技**。然而其他人认为政府应该通过**提供免费教育**让人民过上更好的生活。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：新科技确实可以提高生产力、发展经济、改善人民生活水平（均）

Body 2：免费教育可以提高人民的教学水平，为国家今后发展积蓄力量（均）

Body 3：然而，发展中国家可能还有例如温饱等更加基础的问题需要解决（详）

Closing：总结；发展中国家首先要保证国民基本生活，引入科技、免费教育可量力而行

Arguments

5+

- Introducing new technology develops productivity, economy, and living standards.
- Free education gives citizen more knowledge so that they can make a better life.
- But for developing countries, enough food and houses are bigger problems than introducing new technology and free education.

7+

- Technology transforms into increased production, and improved economy is on the way.
- Free education raises literacy level, which later will strongly fuel up national development
- However, basic life needs in developing countries are still to be addressed.

OCT 02, 2014

V + C　INTERNTL　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Government funding should only be provided for the best students as scholarships. Other funding of universities should come from student fees and private organisation. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

只有最好的学生才能通过奖学金的形式获得**政府的经济支援**。其他**大学费用**的来源就只有**学费和机构捐赠**了。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；明确本题目的核心，即“大学费用谁担负”

Body 1：大学教育属于高等教育，故费用应由学生自行承担（均）

Body 2：政府应该为部分大学生承担学费，但奖励范围不应只为成绩优异的学生（均）

Body 3：机构、公司出资助学是和学生建立了一种互惠的关系，也值得鼓励（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- University education is higher education, and students should cover the fees themselves.
- The government should offer money to some students, but not only the best students.
- Organisations usually fund students, and the two sides can help each other.

7+

- University education is education of elite, for which the fees should be covered by the beneficiaries, i. e., the students.
- Governmental funding is reasonable, but should not be limited to students of top academic performance.
- Orgnisations and students form a mutually beneficial relationship, which should be encouraged.

OCT 11，2014

F＋V＋C　TEK　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

More people are using mobile（cell-）phones and computers to communicate. Therefore，people are losing the ability to communicate with each other face to face. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

越来越多的人**使用手机和电脑**进行**交流**。因此人们正在**丧失面对面的交流能力**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：面对面的交流，至少部分被手机/电脑交流所取代（均）
Body 2：但是现代通信技术强调交互性和真实的体验（均）
Body 3：面对面的交流能力确有缺失，缘于人们对新的通信技术的过分依赖（详）
Closing：总结；交流能力确有缺失，但技术是无辜的，只怪人们过分依赖技术

Arguments

5+

- Mobile phones and computers reduce face-to-face communication.
- But，modern technology pays attention to real communication experience.
- Face-to-face communicaiton abilities are weak because people rely on technology too much.

7+

- Real-life communication，at least part of it，is replaced by products of communication technology.
- Modern telecommunication stresses interaction and life-like experience.
- It is humans instead of technology that forsake face-to-face communication abilities.

OCT 18, 2014

V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is not necessary to travel to other places to learn about other cultures. We can learn as much from books, films, and the Internet. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

人们**不必亲自前往**某地去**了解当地文化**。我们可以**通过书籍、电影和互联网**了解当地文化。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：书籍、电影和互联网的总和确实能够比较清晰地呈现出当地文化（均）

Body 2：尤其是人们确实无法前往的时候，通过媒体了解目的地文化是个好办法（均）

Body 3：不过，虽然文化是客观的，每个人的主观体验是个人了解新文化的基础和出发点（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Books, films, and the Internet together can show local culture clearly.
- Especially, when people cannot go, using media to learn about culture is a good way.
- However, culture is objective, people need personal experience.

7+

- In this modern age, media will suffice in presenting the culture of a named destination.
- Moreover, instead of a real trip, the media listed in the topic does serve as a meaningful alternative.
- However, personal experience is key to interpret such intangible sum of concrete features of a certain culture.

JAN 10，2015

F＋V＋C　　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The leaders or directors of organizations are often older people. But some people say that young people can also be leaders. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

机构组织的**领导**经常是**上年纪的人**。但是有些人说**年轻人**也可以成为领导。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：上年纪的领导经验较多，但这可能导致其领导手段落伍、决策保守（均）

Body 2：年轻领导可能有更强的学习能力和更多的新技能用于领导工作（均）

Body 3：年轻领导可以通过其学习能力/接受能力加快经验的积累，赶超老领导（详）

Closing：总结；年轻领导胜出

Arguments

5+

- Older directors are more experienced, but their experience can make them conservative.
- Young directors learn things faster, and they have new skills for their jobs.
- Young directors can get more experience faster with their learning skills.

7+

- Older managers, for their abundant experience, tend to be more conservative in their managerial approaches.
- Young directors are generally faster learners, and their new skill set can be better applied to practice.
- Additionally, young bosses with stronger learning abilities are expected to accumulate enough experience for their posts.

JAN 29，2015

F＋C　TEK　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is possible for scientists and tourists to travel to remote natural environments, such as the South Pole. Do you think the advantages of this development outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

现今**科学家和旅行者**们探访**偏远的自然区域**（例如南极）已成为可能。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：科学家属专业人士，前往此类地区的积极意义比较大（均）

Body 2：旅行者前往此类区域存在着人身安全的隐忧（均）

Body 3：同时，旅行者可能给这些地区带来环境问题（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Scientists are professionals, and there are more advantages if they go.
- Travellers may have safety problems if they go.
- Also, travellers may cause environmental problems.

7+

- Scientists with their professional knowledge attach importance to their trips to remote areas.
- Amateur travellers put themselves in danger if they explore extreme environment.
- Moreover, pleasure trips to the areas most likely cause environmental problems.

FEB 12，2015

F＋C　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the age limit for driving should be increased in order to make driving safer. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为应**提高驾车年龄底线**，以**提高行车安全**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：更加成熟的心智确实有助于提高行车安全（均）

Body 2：其他因素如车辆/道路状况也和行车安全相关（均）

Body 3：驾驶安全从根本上讲取决于驾驶员的态度（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Older drivers have more life experience, and usually drive safer.
- Other factors, like vehicle/road conditions, affect driving safety.
- Driving safety is decided by the attitude of the drivers.

7+

- Before 64 years old, age and traffic accidents are in reverse proportion.
- Such other factors as road/vehicle conditions are in direct relation with road safety.
- Road safety in essence hinges on drivers' attitude and caution.

Some people think it is more important to plant trees in open spaces in towns and cities than to provide more housing. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为在城镇中的开阔地上**种植树木**比**修建住房**更加重要。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：种植树木可以美化环境降低污染（均）

Body 2：建住宅可以解决城市的居住问题，改善人民生活（均）

Body 3：种树、盖房的选择完全取决于城市的现状和需要（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Planting trees makes the environment more beautiful and cleaner.
- Providing more houses makes life more comfortable.
- To plant trees or provide houses depends on the choice of the towns and cities.

7+

- Local environment will be hugely benefited from more vegetation.
- Housing conditions and general wellbeing will be improved with more houses provided.
- The decision hinges on the status quo and immediate needs of the towns and cities.

Some working parents believe childcare centres can provide the best care for children who are too young for school; others think other family members like grandparents can provide the best care. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

Translation

在工作的家长们中，有人认为**育儿中心**能够给尚未进入学校的小孩子们最好的照顾。其他人认为像**祖父母等家庭成员**能够给孩子最好的照顾。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：从专业的角度来说，育儿中心比家庭成员更胜一筹（均）
Body 2：从专注的角度来说，家庭成员比育儿中心更有优势（均）
Body 3：专注比专业相对来讲要容易一些，所以育儿中心可取（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Childcare centres are more professional than family members.
- Family members can concentrate on children more than childcare centres.
- It is easier to concentrate than be more professional, so childcare centres are better.

7+

- Professional speaking, childcare centres win out.
- However, family members can afford to pay more attention to their care.
- Concentration, rather than professional skills, can be improved relatively easily, and thus childcare facilities get the writer's vote.

如何有话说——论内容

尽管“好的开始是成功的一半”，但是考生看懂题目确实只是万里长征的第一步。这时问题就来了：写什么？写什么才能够词数？词数够了就万事大吉了吗？

首先 **关于“词数”**要求，需要和大家明确一下。考官会比较仔细地核对考生作文的词数，而且最终的词数统计不会计入“考生照抄原题”的部分和“太过重复使用的词句”的词数。关于上述说法，没有十分明确的指标。一般来说首段会出现照抄原题的情况，几个字的原样重复，就会被认作为照抄原题，这部分的词数也会因此被减去。其实抄题如果是由于词汇量/替换词汇极度缺乏，或者时间十分紧张，也不失为一种解决办法，并且要保证文章总词数在减去重复部分的词数后还能大于 250 个单词。“知情人士”使用了出现在题目中的“nuclear energy”这个词组举例：如果考生在一篇大作文中重复使用这个词组 10 遍，这篇作文的词数将至少被减去 12 个单词，即这个词组被过度重复使用 6 次，也就是说这个词组哪怕是论题的中心，也只能安全地使用 3 ~4 次。这样说来，大部分中国考生作文词数不够就是不争的事实了。

其次 **关于段落结构**，笔者建议大家采用五段式，即“开头—主体段落 1—主体段落 2—主体段落 3—结尾”的写法；其中结尾段仅仅起到总结的作用，最重要的观点或“你个人的观点”均包含在主体部分，一般是主体段落 3，也就是全文的第 4 段。这样的好处就是，考生至少多了一个结尾段，而且给考官一种有始有终且结构完整的印象。具体的段落展开虽然和文章内容相关，但是这部分还是要留到逻辑内容相关的章节细细讨论。

上面说的两点，从本质上说有些消极，因为这两种做法的初衷都是“尽量避免词数不够”，其实最根本的办法就是稍微多一点，有备无患嘛……那什么才是真正帮助考生写出充足内容的办法呢？答案自然是“ideas（想法）”了。笔者这里必须承认，达到雅思作文思如泉涌的程度确实不是一件容易的事情，不过本书确实给广大考生提供了绝对充足的论点、论据的补给来源，而且考生完全可以通过练习达到“有话可说”的境界，具体操作方法如下：

01 学会解释、补充

文章主体段中的第二句就可以很好地运用这种思路，对标题句（第一句）进行解说。例如，某段的标题句是“Architecture well reflects culture.”，考生随后可以使用“paraphrase”的做法对本句进行说明，适当添加信息完成补充。下面的说法都是很好的选择。请考生注意，此处无须解释，否则这个部分就变成段落的论证部分了，我们细化内容的目的就没有达到了。当然这种解释的写法不仅用于主体段第二句话对第一句的解释，而且雅思全文中适当的位置都是可以使用的。

“Compared with other aspects of life and culture, architecture presents strong advantages.”

“Generally speaking，architecture is the assembly of cultural aspects.”

02 学会仔细思考

其实一个雅思主体段落的观点的容量不是很大，只有 70 ~100 单词左右，是考生完全可以控制的。在上文建筑相关的话题中的“other aspects”和“assembly”都是值得考生思考的要点。“其他方面”到底有哪些呢？哪些方面和建筑一样可以反映当地文化呢？“集合、组合”在建筑这个概念/事物中是怎么体现的呢？一个建筑有哪些组成部分呢？笔者相信上述问题，只要考生愿意思考，还是可以想到的；只要想到了，考生的这个段落从词数角度讲就安全了。

03 学会举例子

例证确实是一把双刃剑，因为很多考生经常使用例证充斥整个段落，这样的理论可能会产生过于主观、过于具体以致论证缺乏力度/深度的不良效果。其实举例可详可略，使用“for example，mobile eletronic products”（略）和“Mobile electronic products would be a great example. They. . .”（详）的效果其实是一样的，用哪种形式，完全视写作中的具体情况而定，并无高下可言。当然，如果段落词数严重不足，考生最好采用详细举例说明的写法，丰满一下内容，以免无谓丢分。

04 学会记录自己的直接的思维

很多考生经常和笔者反映，“道理就是那么简单，就是那么直接，词数明显不够，还有什么好写的啊?!”我的回应一直是：“千万不要过度发散思维，只需要记录你的思考过程，或者把这个简单道理的推导写下来就够了”。请看下面笔者与学员网上交流的记录：

学员 1：“本想躺着歇会儿，看来我是真的困了，手机已经拍脸上三回了！”
笔者：“你可侧着躺。”
学员 2：“侧躺看手机对眼睛不好。”

在上述的例子中，矛盾是“困的时候拿不住手机，平躺时手机从脸的正上方掉下来，就会砸到脸”，解决这个问题最好的办法，当然是“侧躺”，因为就算手机掉了，也只是掉在身旁。其实考生如果把前面的句子翻译了，这个段落基本已经丰满了，但是如果引入学员 2 的观点，虽然词数够了，但是思路的引申已经导致跑题了。雅思写作需要的是细致、精确，而不是引申和发散；垂直向下而不是平铺分散。

总之，雅思写作内容充实的基础是“确实有话可说，而且会有话好好说、详细说”。

议论立场与立论原则

为了能够让广大考生克服知识方面和生活阅历方面的不足，并在考试过程中迅速树立实际、准确、益于写作的立场，并形成具体议论中心，现将本书 203 道雅思真题的解析按照汇总、简化、升华的过程，得出了“客观”、“公平”、“进步”、“理性”四个论证的基本原则和相应细则。**虽然下面的举例可能比较具体，但是在备考时间有限的情况下，熟读、记忆下列原则、细则对于考试思路指导的意义是非常大的。**下文将以常见话题进行简单说明。

这里要强调一个事实：**“能够自圆其说就好”的想法不仅不是雅思写作的论据选择和论证展开的指导性思想，而且还会对考生的写作产生很大的负面影响。**这种观点会给考生一种“我写什么都可以”的错觉：大家无论如何也很难论述“《雅思写作机经大典》其实是一个西瓜”的观点吧？故此，靠谱的、广谱的、被历史/事实证明的观点和论据才是大家下笔写作的首选。

◎ 客观

细则	真题举例
历史观点	大学教育是高等教育、精英教育，这是近代大学的立校之本，因此不是人人都应该上大学，更不是人人必须上大学，政府也不应该（完全）承担学费；但是现代大学确有实用教育、职业教育等发展趋势
追根溯源	反社会行为主要集中在青年人身上体现，其根本原因在于经济，因为年轻人没有太多的经济基础，但渴求生活提升、个性表现，可能导致行为越轨；而中老年人相对物质丰足，反社会行为的代价较高
事实出发	博物馆的存废问题、发展问题本身不存在太多的争议，因为国际社会对博物馆的关注和现实生活中博物馆的发展，都表明了政府、公众对博物馆的积极态度，这样的思路比较便于树立写作立场
个性当先	“个性当先”包含了对个性的尊重，特别是对个人选择的尊重和个人选择的决定作用；例如广告可能对人们产生了同质化影响，但人们是否因为广告而丧失个性的决定权，始终掌握在个人手中

◎ 公平

细则	真题举例
利益正当	针对儿童的广告备受指责，因为其利用了儿童的天真和家长对孩子的关爱，而达成了提高销售的目的；但在没有违背相关法律规定的前提下，广告提高销售是广告业的宗旨，是完全合理、正当的商业行为

（续）

细则	真题举例
正视差异	男女平权的呼声一直很高，但是摒弃男女两性固有的身体、心理差异的论断和坚持，确实违背事实；我们不排除在非自身性别擅长的工作中表现出众的个例，但这不能成为在工作、生活中忽视性别局限性的依据
国际视角	每每提及建筑翻新，城市相似等话题，考生的第一反应就是平房改造和拆迁，或者是天安门城楼的粉刷，而忽略了建筑更新、城市规划的根本原因是国际性问题，是国际交流的结果，是文化本身更新换代的标志
维护平等	动物保护问题看似生态问题，但是至少在某一个层面上是一个平等问题：人虽属于高等动物，但也是动物，因此人对其他动物采取的态度应该是公平、公正的，除了必需的食物需要之外，不应随意杀戮其他动物

◎ 进步

细则	真题举例
推陈出新	新旧更迭是亘古不变的事实和真理，在现实生活中，青年人代替老年人在社会和家庭中的角色，并获得更加重要的地位是无可厚非的；同理，政府要员年轻化也是这个趋势在国家政治生活中合情合理的体现
变化无尽	唯一不变的真理就是“变化”；家庭、人际关系疏远是不争的事实，为了理解、适应从而消除负面变化给生活带来的负面影响，我们只能首先适应变化，同时锁定并在可能的情况下消除负面变化产生的根本原因
效率至上	环境保护是一件切实关乎人类生存的事业，但是环保本身不会（直接地）产生经济增益；相比之下，科技、经济的发展受到世界的关注，甚至不惜以环境作为代价；这样的态度是当前社会对效益一味追求的体现
可选最优	民航是一个非常容易被误解的概念：很多人认为民航是高能耗、污染的代名词，但当我们考虑到陆路交通的基础建设成本，海运极为低下的效率却几乎同等的能耗的时候，我们就知道我们对民航的误解有多大了

◎ 理性

细则	真题举例
角度先行	对轻微犯罪实施监外执行或义务社区劳动等惩罚措施是世界各国普遍的做法；但是这种做法从惩戒犯罪、防止犯罪再次发生的角度来说，就显得不如监禁有效了；可确实给了轻微犯罪人员自新的机会，也培养了他们相应的劳动能力

（续）

细则	真题举例
利弊相容	城市化问题可能是解释这个观点最好的话题：人们为了更加舒适、现代化的生活离开了乡村，向城市迈进，可在进入城市且实现生活暂时性提高的同时，人们并未准备好迎接生活压力、环境恶化等负面问题
合理推断	SOHO 模式对于世界来说并不是新鲜事，可我们可能无法对其发展趋势进行准确预测；但这并不妨碍我们做出合理推断（educated guess）：鉴于信息化的发展和人们就业多元化的趋势，SOHO 模式应该会有长足发展
权衡取舍	在人口爆炸的今天，至少在个人层面，生育已经不是必须，已经成了一种纯粹个人的选择；晚育的流行就是人们根据对个人能力、性格取向和周边影响等各种因素进行权衡之后做出的最符合实际情况的决定

如果读者还是觉得上表复杂，那就牢记下面四个简单的总结吧：

1. 写作的首选观点是对事实、数据、历史和普世观点的引用和总结。
2. 对讨论范围内各方都适用的做法和态度才是公平的、可取的。
3. 追求效益、推陈出新是积极的态度和做法；世界将此定义为“进步”。
4. 非黑即白其实是科学的态度，并且在限定明确的情况下是可行的。

雅思写作考试走向总结与分析

思前想后还是决定以“Numbers do not lie”开始这部分内容的讲解！因为数据是客观的，数据能够最好地反映所有试题的变化，只要统计的标准设定科学，且统计的时候绝对认真。笔者通过认真的研究和对多年教学经验的回顾，发现了更加科学的雅思题目的分类方向，为备考复习提供了更加科学的依据。这次为了不让读者沉浸在繁琐的数据中，笔者仅将数据反映的趋势一一列举，以求更加快捷地认知和反馈。同时笔者还会根据数据体现的趋势和特点为考生提出最中肯的建议。

01 文化类、社会类、教育类话题是考查的重点，在统计中占比重最大。

建议：牢记本书中两个类别的论证要点；练习或考试过程中注意对这两个类别的角度的发现和把握

02 经济类、科技类、人物类话题是综合考查（即与其他类别的话题共同出现在一道题目之中）的重点。特别值得注意是人物类话题，此类话题很少单独考查，但是“年龄层段”的概念经常起到限定解题思路和论点、角度选取的作用，值得考生严肃对待。

建议：掌握三类话题的基本观点；锁定题目中年龄段概念的限定；了解年龄段属性和特点。

03 根据首次引入的“审题—内容—逻辑—词汇”的难度评定体系，本书收录的题目按照“高难:中难:正常:简单”顺序比例约为 1:4:4:1。其中 1/3 的题目存在审题难度；存在逻辑和词汇难度的题目均占近七成。

建议：理清思路十分重要；积累积极词汇；注意有难度的话题的词汇把握。

04 2013 年的试题的整体难度在过去 6 年中是最大的。

建议：有兴趣的考生可以尝试挑战。

05 3/4 的题目的提问类型为辨析型（如：利弊/优劣/个人观点）；1/4 的题目为解答型/说明型题目（即提问方向为：为什么、怎样解决、如何影响等）。

建议：练习逻辑思维能力，加强思辨精神。

06 在提问类型为辨析型的题目中，近七成题目为“对观点的评价”，其余三成题目为“对事实的评价”。

建议：加强分析问题的能力；加强思辨精神。

07 确实存在考查话题类型根据年份分配不均衡的情况，但无可辨析其规律。

建议：尽管可以根据话题出现的概率进行重点准备，但如有可能还是全数顾及。

08 提问类型分布的稳定性基本固定，且远远大于话题类型分布的稳定性。

建议：着重准备辨析型题目。

高效写作练习法

考生对雅思写作考试基本秉承了“裸考”、“比基尼考”的态度：前者表示考生对雅思写作为何物一概不知；后者则是考生仅仅对考试结构、内容有一定的了解，但是基本没有动过笔进行练习。随着雅思考试信息的普及和传播，“裸考”考生屈指可数，但是“三点式”依旧“流行”。在责备考生练习不够的同时，笔者也确实承认，常规雅思作文练习，特别是 Task 2 的练习存在着困难。

◎ Task 2 写作练习困难之处

大作文练习单位时间长。考生们可能很难找到能够让自己持续高度集中 40 分钟左右的地方。如果练习环境不佳，思路不能够连贯，练习的效果也就有限了；

01 大作文练习不够有效。就算考生们可以找到合适的写作练习环境，但是很可能对时间不好把握，特别是无法根据“内容—时限”的对应关系进行精准的时间把握；

02 不易于自检、修改。没有修正的作文练习，其成绩提高的作用可以说微乎其微。不管是学员自行检查，或将练习交给指导教师寻求批改，作文的长度、内容都有可能给修正带来困难；

03 大作文的首、末段落结构相对比较稳定，过多的练习对于考生提高成绩的效果不明显。

针对上面的困难，本书推出了“高效写作练习法”，以飨考生。

◎ 高效写作练习法

01 在本书中的试题解析部分选取任意的文章；可根据个人水平和目标练习难度的设定，选择相应难度的题目；

02 在选定的文章中，选取任何一个主体段落的观点；操作难度随考生选取中文思路、5 分英文思路、7 分英文思路的顺序稍有增加；

03 以选定的观点为段落标题句，进行单个段落的写作练习，并严格计时；

04 段落词数应控制在 70 ~75 个的范围之内，为含有三个主体段的文章进行准备；7 分钟以内完成段落，且内容、语句质量较高，为优秀水平，9 分钟为及格水平；

05 段落词数也可控制在 100 ~110 个的范围之内，为仅含有两个主体段的文章进行准备；11 分钟以内完成段落，且内容、语句质量较高，为优秀水平，14 分钟为及格水平；

06 如练习者当场个人撰写标题句，优秀、及格的时限均可延长 1 ~1. 5 分钟。

还等什么？开始动笔练习吧，你的写作成功之路，自此开始了！

考前3周

攻略

真题精析

如何论证通顺——论逻辑

如何词句得当——论词句

雅思写作观点库（英文版）

段落结构“3+1”

NOV 30，2013

F＋C　F＋X　ECM　SOCIO
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

More and more people want to buy famous brands with clothes, cars and other items. What are the reasons? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Translation

越来越多的人喜欢**买名牌商品**，如名牌**服装**和名牌**汽车**。为什么？你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；明确消费品的概念
Body 1：从个人角度讲，生活质量提升；积极（均）
Body 2：从经济角度讲，促进生产销售；积极（均）
Body 3：从社会角度讲，造成浪费和资源过度开发；消极（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- From a personal point of view, the development is positive because life gets better.
- In economy, the development is positive because production and sale are better.
- For the society, the development is negative because of waste and pollution.

7+

- The trend is positive with individuals for improved life quality.
- Economically speaking, the change brings about boosted production and sale.
- For the society, such negative effects as waste and resource over-exploitation are evident.

DEC 07, 2013

F + V + C CLT ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In recent years, "responsible tourists" have paid attention to preserving both culture and environment of the places they visit. However, some people say that it is impossible to be a "responsible tourist". To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

近些年，"**负责任的旅行者**"非常注意保护他们旅游目的地的**文化和环境**。然而，有些人认为人们**无法成为**"负责任的旅行者"。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；不管旅行者多么负责，旅游地的文化和环境都会受到伤害

Body 1：旅游业势必造成当地不同程度的资源开发和污染增加（均）

Body 2：旅游目的地势必为了迎合旅行者或多或少伤害了当地文化（均）

Body 3：旅行者无意间且无法避免地将外地文化引入了旅游地（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Travellers must cause different degrees of resource exploitation and pollution increase.
- Tourist sites must hurt local culture to suit the needs of travellers.
- No matter whether locals know or not, traveling brings foreign culture to tourist sites.

7+

- Tourism inevitably entails resourse exploitation and pollution to a certain degree.
- Locals cater to the needs of travellers and somehow hurt local culture.
- Tourists, responsible or not, unconsciously introduce foreign culture to their destination areas.

JAN 09，2014

V＋C　INTERNTL　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The best way for the government to solve traffic congestion is to provide free public transport 24 hours a day 7 days a week. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

政府**解决交通问题**的**最好**的办法是**每天且全天候**地提供**免费公共交通**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：题目中的办法大大浪费了社会资源，因此不现实（略）

Body 2：相比起来，城市规划和人口控制可能是更好的办法（均）

Body 3：最关键的是培养民众良好的出行习惯（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Providing free public transport 24 hours a day and 7 days a week is a waste of resources and then not realistic.
- The way out should be to plan the city better and control its population.
- The most important way is to give the public better transport habit.

7+

- It is hugely wasteful and hence pointless for the public to ride a public transport free at any time of the day.
- In contrast, better civil planning and population control are more helpful.
- The key is to the problem at hand is to nurture a "green" transport awareness.

The international community must act immediately to ensure that all countries reduce the consumption of fossil fuels（e. g. gas and oil）. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Translation

国际社会必须立即行动起来，**确保所有国家都减少使用化石能源**（天然气、石油等）。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：化石能源不可再生，且产生污染，确实应该减少使用（均）

Body 2：但是，从经济和技术角度来讲，所有国家减少使用化石能源不现实（均）

Body 3：各个国家应该根据自身情况指定合理、高效的化石能源减用的规划（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Fossil energy cannot be reproduced, causes pollution, and should be used less.
- But not all countries have the money and technology to reduce the use of fossil energy.
- Countries should make plans to use less fossil energy according to their own situations.

7+

- Fossil energy resources are unrecyclable and conducive to pollution, and thus should be used less.
- From an economic and technological point of view, however, the approach in question is too much to ask for some countries.
- Governments around the world should reasonably and effectively cut back on the consumption of fossil energy.

FEB 01，2014

V＋C　SOCIO　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that the best way to produce a happier society is to ensure that there are only small differences between the richest and the poorest members. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为让**社会更加幸福**的**最好的**办法是**缩小贫富差异**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：贫富差异的缩小确实有助于提升民众的幸福感（均）
Body 2：日益恶化的环境也降低了民众的幸福感，需要关注（均）
Body 3：教育的普及和教育水平的提高是社会幸福感的基础（均）
Closing：总结；缩小贫富差距只是一个方面，其他方面同等重要

Arguments

5+

- Making the gap between the rich and the poor smaller makes the society happier.
- Environment problems make the society less happy, and need attention.
- The society will be happier if education is improved.

7+

- Shrinking the wealth gap will increase the sense of happiness in the society.
- Moreover, deteriorating environment induces dissatisfaction.
- Ultimately, a better education for everybody is another reason for the public to be happier.

MAR 03，2014

3V　TEK　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that printed books are no longer necessary in this digital era as all writings can be stored electronically. Others think that printed books still play an important role. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为在这个电子时代，**印刷书籍不再必要**了，因为文章可以以电子版的形式**保存**。其他人认为印刷书籍**依旧扮演重要的角色**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：电子时代确实丰富了书籍的形式，给阅读带来了更多的选择（均）
Body 2：印刷书籍确实在传播知识上有其用武之地（均）
Body 3：电子书取代纸质书是一个趋势，但是短期难以完成（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The digital era gives book new forms, and gives reading a lot of choices.
- Printed books still play an important role in education.
- It is a trend that digital books will take place of printed books, but it will take a long time.

7+

- Electronic technology gives books different looks and formats, and allows reading more options.
- Education still heavily depends on paper books.
- It will still take digital books a long time to replace the traditional ones considering all the merits of paper books.

People change their jobs and places of residence several times during life. Do you think it is positive development or negative development?

Translation

人的一生中可能总要数次**更换工作和住所**。你认为上述做法是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；
Body 1：人们更换工作和住所可能出于自我提升的目的（均）
Body 2：有的时候，人们这么做可能也是被逼无奈（均）
Body 3：上述变化是出于对实际情况的考量，可以算作积极改变（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Sometimes, people change jobs or residence to get a better condition.
- Other times, people are forced to do that.
- The changes are because of situations of reality, and should be positive.

7+

- People make the changes for the purpose of betterment of certain kinds.
- Admittedly, changes for the worse/less good are forced and sometime inevitable.
- Finding new jobs and places to live is in accordance with reality, for which changes can always fall into the "positive" category.

APR 26，2014

F＋C　　TEK

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

A wide spread of computers and the Internet makes people study and work at home without going to the school or company. Do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

电脑和互联网的普及让人们能够**在家工作学习**，而不再需要前往公司和学校。这种做法是否利大于弊？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从人际交流角度讲，确实有弊端（均）

Body 2：让学生和工作者有更加舒适的环境、更个人化的安排（均）

Body 3：如果工作/学习可以顺利在家完成，同时省去了出行，这种实践就利大（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Working or study at home is bad for communication.
- However, workers or students will have a comfortable environment and a better plan.
- If work or study can be done at home, the advantages are more because at least people do not have to go to work or school.

7+

- From the communication perspective, the SOHO style has demerits.
- However, working/studying at home makes possible a better environment and a flexible schedule.
- If work or study can be carried out and completed successfully at home with zero commute, the trend passes for an advantageous one.

MAY 25，2014

F＋X　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many young people today leave school with a negative attitude towards learning. Why do you think this is happening? What can be done to encourage young people to have a positive attitude towards learning?

Translation

很多**年轻人**带着**对学习的负面**情绪离开学校。**为什么**会有这种情况？**如何鼓励**年轻人保持对学习的积极态度？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：年轻人性格使然；学校/老师应多与其沟通（均）
Body 2：学习需要坚持和耐心；学生需要鼓励和帮助（均）
Body 3：学生看不到学习的内容和未来工作的关系；学习的本质要明确（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Young people like to have negative attitude, and teachers should communicate with them more.
- Studying needs patience, and students should be encouraged more.
- Students cannot see the connection between what they learn and their future jobs, and teachers should tell them why they need to study.

7+

- The young tend to be rebellious, for which more communication with them is needed.
- Moreover, learning requires dedication and perseverance, so encouragement is indispensable.
- Last, the connection between school knowledge and job descriptions can be non-existent, and for that the purpose of schooling needs clarification.

JUN 07，2014

V + C　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the police force carrying guns can lead to a higher level of crime in the society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**警察配枪**将导致**犯罪升级**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；明确犯罪升级：犯罪率、暴力程度

Body 1：警察配枪导致犯罪率上升没有道理（均）

Body 2：警察配枪有可能导致暴力犯罪的增加（均）

Body 3：题目颠倒了配枪和犯罪升级的逻辑关系（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Police force carrying guns will not increase crime rate.
- Police force carrying guns will increase the level of violence of crime.
- The increase of crime levels leads to police force carrying guns.

7+

- There is no logic in armed police force increasing crime rate.
- However, police with firearms may incur aggravated crimes.
- The topic statement reversed the logic between armed police and the level of crime.

AUG 16，2014

F＋C　F＋V＋C　INTERNTL　ECM

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Governments are encouraging industries and businesses to move out of large cities to regional areas. Do you think the advantages outweigh the disadvantages?

Translation

政府鼓励**工商业**从**大城市**向**偏远地区**迁移。你认为这种做法的利弊孰轻孰重？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：对大城市来讲，城市压力、环境污染都会因为这种迁移有所缓解（均）

Body 2：对工商业迁入地来讲，该区域会更加繁荣，就业机会也会有所增加（均）

Body 3：但是对于迁入地来讲，环境问题、就业压力会日益增大（均）

Closing：总结；权宜之计，迁入地有朝一日也会成为迁出地，故无利弊轻重之说

Arguments

5+

- To large cities, the move will reduce pressure and pollution.
- To regional areas, they will be more successful, and there will be more jobs.
- But, to regional areas, environment problems and job pressure will be bigger.

7+

- To metropolises' benefit, life pressure and environmental degradation will be reduced.
- The move can also be advantageous for regional areas in terms of regional prosperity and job opportunities.
- However, the destination regions will in time be confronted with the problems major cities once had.

SEP 27，2014

F＋C　F＋X　SOCIO　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some countries, increasingly more people choose to live by themselves. Is that a positive or negative trend of the society? What are the causes?

Translation

在有些国家，越来越多的人**选择独自生活**。对于**社会**来讲，你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？**为什么**会有这种趋势？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人们愈发强调个性发展，所以很多人选择独住（均）

Body 2：社会生产发展，物质丰富，人们有足够的物质资源成立新家（均）

Body 3：人际交流减少了；过分消耗了物质资源（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- People pay attention to personal development, and that is why many people live alone.
- Productivity rises, so people have enough things to build a new home with.
- Communication is less, and living alone leads to waste.

7+

- Individuality is the centre of personal life, and a room to one's own seems necessary.
- Increased productivity and improved economy make it possible for more people to live on their own.
- The trend is a negative one with communication reduced and resources over-consumed.

OCT 25，2014

3V　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people say job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe that having a permanent job is better than enjoying the job. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

有些人说**工作的满足感**比**工作的稳定性**更加重要，然而其他人认为有一个“**铁饭碗**”比**享受工作更**重要。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：尽管“铁饭碗”在现今的社会基本不存在，但稳定的工作确实能够保证正常生活（均）

Body 2：工作的满足感是工作者工作努力、进步的重要动力（均）

Body 3：工作的稳定是基础；享受工作是发展的需求（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Although a permanent job is impossible in this society, job security is very important for our life.
- Job satisfaction is a strong force for workers to work hard and do a better job.
- Job security is more important than enjoying jobs.

7+

- Despite the impossibility of ultimate job security, stable jobs stably provide for life.
- Dedication and performance can normally be attributed to job satisfaction.
- Job security comes before job satisfaction.

NOV 01，2014

V＋C　F＋V＋C　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

It is better for people to be unemployed rather than to be employed without a job they enjoy. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

就算**失业**也总比**做自己不喜欢的工作好**。你在多大程度上同意或者不同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：做自己不喜欢的工作虽然不如意，但这基本上是正常现象（均）
Body 2：但是，失业意味着生活没有了经济来源（均）
Body 3：把不喜欢的工作做好的时候，人们就得到自己喜欢的工作了（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Doing a job people do not like is sad but normal.
- But, being unemployed means no salary, and people's life will be difficult.
- When people do well in the jobs they do not like, they will get the jobs they love.

7+

- It is disappointing and normal to be in an unappealing job.
- However, unemployment means zero income, which means one's life is financially challenged.
- Outstanding performance in a dissatisfactory job most likely leads to the attainment of one's dream job.

NOV 13, 2014

F + V + C　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Researches show that overeating is as harmful as smoking. Therefore, advertising for food products should be banned, in the same way as the cigarette advertising is banned in many countries. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

研究表明**暴饮暴食和吸烟**一样**有害**。因此，就像**香烟广告**在很多国家**被禁止**播放一样，食物广告**也**应被禁止。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：香烟广告被禁止是因为香烟本身就有害（均）

Body 2：食物是人类生存的基础，适当的饮食是必需的（均）

Body 3：暴饮暴食是个人问题，禁止食品广告是没有意义的（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Smoking is harmful, so cigarette advertisements should be banned.
- Food is necessary to humans, and the right amount of food keeps humans alive and healthy.
- Over-eating is a problem of individuals, and banning food advertisement is meaningless.

7+

- Cigarette advertisements are banned because smoking in itself is harmful no matter how much one does.
- Food is life necessity; proper diet does humans great good.
- With or without food advertisements, gluttony will be a problem, and it is purely a personal matter.

NOV 22，2014

F＋C　TEK　ECM
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Online shopping is now replacing shopping in stores. Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Translation

网购现今正在**取代实体购物**。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：网购以其便捷和优惠流行起来（均）
Body 2：实体商店强调购物感受，仍然会流行相当长一段时间（均）
Body 3：我们无法比较两种购物方式不同方向的优点，但是网购确实符合时代精神（详）
Closing：总结；网购取代实体购物是一个趋势，无利弊高下可言

Arguments

5+

- Online shopping is popular because it is convenient and saves money.
- Stores will still be in our lives because people like the shopping experience.
- It is impossible to compare two kinds of shopping, but online shopping is the spirit of the current world.

7+

- Shopping on line is celebrated for its convenience and low price.
- Real-life stores emphasise experience, for which they will still be around for some time.
- It is meaningless to compare the two methods with features in different directions, but Internet shopping is what this era is about.

DEC 04，2014

3V　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think language class should be taught in small class, while others think the number of students does not matter. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**语言课程以小班讲授为好**，而其他人认为课上**学员数量无关紧要**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：小班授课可以加强语言学习中的互动感和个体关注度（均）

Body 2：大班授课可以提高讲授的速度，加大语言课程容量（均）

Body 3：语言教学合适的班级人数取决于语言课程的具体内容（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Small classes can improve class communication, and teachers can focus on more students.
- Big classes teach more knowledge and more students.
- The good size of a language class depends on what the class is.

7+

- Language classes of a small size emphasise on interaction and teachers' attention on individuals.
- In contrast, the more students there are in a class, the more contents will be delivered.
- The ideal number of students in a language class is solely decided by the contents of the class.

DEC 06, 2014

3V　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some think "vertical cities" are the best where people live and work in tall buildings. Others think "horizontal cities" are better where there are few tall buildings. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为"垂直城市"（人们在摩天大楼中工作、生活）是最佳选择。其他人认为"水平城市"（城市中几乎没有高楼）更好。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：垂直城市高效地利用了空间，解决了人口增长带来的住房问题（均）

Body 2：水平城市给了人们更加舒适、方便的居住条件（均）

Body 3：两种建筑方式的选择取决于城市的特点（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Vertical cities use space better and can hold more people.
- Horizontal cities give people a more comfortable and convenient living environment.
- The character of the city decides which style is better.

7+

- Skyscrapers stress the utilization of space, and thus successfully address the growing needs for housing.
- Low-density buildings, for life or work, offer convenience and comfort to the occupants.
- What a city is decides which style the city had better have.

JAN 31，2015

V＋C　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people argue that too much attention and too many resources are given to the protection of wild animals and birds. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为，人们给予**野生动物和鸟类过多**的**关注和资源分配**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人们确实给了野生动物很多的关注（均）

Body 2：但是人们给野生动物的资源还远远不够（均）

Body 3：人们对这个领域的关注和投入怎样都不算多（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- People really give wild animals and birds a lot of attention.
- But the resources human give wild animals and birds are not enough.
- Humans need to pay more attention to wild animals and birds because that has great importance.

7+

- It seems that people care enough about wildlife.
- However, the lack of resources in this aspect is still evident.
- Attention and action in wildlife protection can never be too much.

MAR 21，2015

3V　INTERNTL　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that famous people's support for international aid organisations helps draw attention to the important problems. Others believe that celebrities made the problems less important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为**名人**对**国际援助组织**的帮助引来了对重要问题的**关注**。其他人认为名人的参与让问题的**重要程度降低**了。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：名人利用其广泛的影响力确实使更多的人关注相关问题（均）

Body 2：但是名人引来部分的关注并不是针对相关问题的（均）

Body 3：名人的态度和做法决定了相关问题是否能够得到预期的关注（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Famous people can really bring attention to problems with their fame.
- But the attention got by famous people is not always about the problems.
- To get enough attention for important problems or not depends on famous people.

7+

- The involvement of celebrities in international aid organisations does receive due focus.
- However, the identity and image of famous people might divert public attention and make the course trivial.
- With celebrities involved, the success of course hinges on the attitude and actions of the stars.

JAN 15, 2011

F + C　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The workplace nowadays is trying to employ an equal number of females and males. Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?

Translation

现今，用人单位试图**雇佣均等数量**的**男女雇员**。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：男女平等是现今社会的主旋律（略）

Body 2：工作岗位的男女平等体现了对女性工作能力和社会贡献的认可（详）

Body 3：然而，不考虑实际岗位的情况，一味强调男女平等是不理性的做法（详）

Closing：总结；初衷是合理且积极的，但要注意实施的具体情况

Arguments

5+

- Equality between men and women is the theme of this society.
- Gender equality at work shows that the world appreciates the jobs done by women.
- However, without the consideration of real jobs, emphasis on gender equality is not reasonable.
- The idea of gender equality is positive, but measures have to depend on real situations.

7+

- Gender equality is what the contemporary society believes in.
- Specifically, gender equality at work derives from the recognition of social contribution and job performance by women.
- However, the pursuit of gender equality will be irrational if the nature of particular posts is not taken into consideration.
- The ideas of gender equality is social progression as long as they are in line with real job situations.

FEB 12, 2011

F + X　INTERNTL　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Tourism is an excellent way to develop a country, but it also can cause some harm. How can a country ensure tourism benefit the development?

Translation

旅游业是很好的**发展国家**的方法，但是旅游业也能给国家**造成伤害**。国家**如何**保证旅游业对国家发展的**助力**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：加强环保措施，保护旅游资源（均）

Body 2：保护旅游资源的文化性、地域性，防止旅游资源过度商业化（均）

Body 3：旅游目的地应均衡发展经济，防止对旅游业的过度依赖（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Tourist resources can be protected through protecting local environment.
- Tourist resources need to keep their features, and cannot be too much about business.
- Local economy cannot too much rely on tourism, and other industries need to be developed.

7+

- Environmental protection on local environment is the key to preserve tourist attractions.
- Tourist destinations need to remain cultural and regional but not over-commercialised.
- Balanced development of industries will prevent local economy from being overly dependent on tourism.

MAR 10，2011

3V　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some countries, children start school at the age of seven, so they could have more time to build relationship with their parents. In other countries, some think that children should start school as early as possible. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

在有些国家，**孩子们**在**七岁开始上学**，所以他们能够**有更多的时间巩固和父母的关系**。而在其他国家，有人认为孩子应该**尽早上学**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：七岁上学不一定就是给孩子留出更多时间巩固和父母的关系（均）

Body 2：尽早上学也不一定是父母和孩子关系疏远的开始（均）

Body 3：从保证父母和孩子的关系的角度讲，几岁开始上学都可以（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Beginning school at seven may not give parents more time to be with their children for a better relation.
- At the same time, starting school as soon as possible does not mean that parents and children are no longer close.
- So, as far as the relation between parents and children is concerned, it does not matter when children start school.

7+

- Starting schooling at seven does not necessarily leave parents more time for their children neither a better chance for parent-children relation.
- In comparison, early schooling may not lead to parent-children estrangement.
- Thus, age is not an issue as far as parent-children relationship is concerned.

Computers technologies are more accessible and cheaper, and as a result, more adults work at home and children study at home. Is this a positive or negative development?

Translation

电脑技术变得越来越普及和廉价，因此**越来越多**的人**在家工作**，孩子们**在家学习**。这是一个积极的还是消极的影响？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：负面影响诸多：健康下降、交流没有真实感等等（略/均）
Body 2：但是，确实给了人们自由和选择（详/均）
Body 3：而且，电脑技术的普及符合时代进步和社会发展的进程（详/均）
Closing：总结，在现阶段是一个积极的影响

Arguments

5+

- Computer skills do bring some negative effects.
- However, computers give people more freedom and choices.
- Moreover, computer skills are according to the social development.

7+

- Admittedly, computers are at times accused of their negative effects.
- However, IT does allow people more freedom and choices.
- Moreover, the prevalence of computer skills mirrors social advances and sheds light on future trend.

APR 28, 2011

F + V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Too much money has been spent on looking after and repairing old buildings. Therefore, we should knock down old buildings and build modern ones instead. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

维护修缮老建筑已经**消耗**了**太多的金钱**，因此我们应该**拆除老建筑**并**修建新建筑**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：维护老建筑确实消耗金钱，但是这是对文化传统的延续和传承（均）

Body 2：拆除老建筑，修建新设施确实符合社会进步和城市化的进程（均）

Body 3：对老建筑的保护需要更具体、更切实的范围——做好城市规划，确定少量确实需要保护的老建筑（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, repairing old buildings is an act that helps to pass down tradition.
- On the other hand, building new buildings is in accordance with social advancement and urbanisation.
- Better plans are needed to protect old buildings.

7+

- On the one hand, maintenance on old buildings, despite the huge expenses, in itself is an act of passing down heritage.
- On the other hand, erecting modern buildings echoes social advances and urbanisation.
- It is only sensible to better mark of the range of deserving architectural heritage.

APR 30，2011

V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Foreign tourists abroad should be charged more than local people when visiting the local historical and cultural tourist attractions. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

在**历史文化旅游景点**，相对于**当地游客**，应对**外国游客**收取**更高的费用**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：应当；首先，当地文化是当地游客的祖先的遗产（详/均）

Body 2：其次，当地游客也为当地旅游事业做出了贡献（详/均）

Body 3：但不要将费用差别过度拉大（略/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- First, local culture is the heritage of the ancestors of local tourists.
- Second, local tourists have done their part to help local tourism.
- However, it is negative if international tourists are charged too much more than local ones.

7+

- First, tourist attractions are the legacy of the forefathers of local tourists.
- Second, local tourists, as citizens, have contributed to the prosperity of local tourism in multiple ways.
- However, it is not advisable to considerably extend the difference in entance fees.

MAY 19, 2011

V + C　INTERNTL　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The government should control the amount of violence in films and on television in order to decrease the violent crimes in the society. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this issue?

Translation

政府应该**管控电影和电视中的暴力镜头**，以**减少**当今社会的**暴力犯罪**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：影视作品中的暴力镜头确实有负面影响，的确需要政府管控（均）

Body 2：但暴力犯罪有其社会不公、疏导欠佳、保障不全等社会因素（均）

Body 3：而且个人素质、背景等原因是最终导致的犯罪的根本原因（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Violence in films and on TV is truly negative and should be controlled by the government.
- However, violent crimes have social reasons.
- Moreover, personal qualities and background are the most important reasons.

7+

- Violence in entertaining media does entail negative effects, which should be contained by the government.
- Meanwhile, violence does take root in social injustice, lack of channeling, and insufficient social welfare.
- Moreover, the ultimate reasons for violence crimes are personal qualities and individual background.

MAY 28，2011

3V　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many people believe that teachers should take the responsibility for the students to judge what is right and wrong and behave well. Others feel that teachers should only teach academic subjects. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

很多人认为**教师应该教育学生分辨是非**，而其他人认为教师应该**只教授学术科目**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：教师在学术教学中的角色和中心地位是毫无疑问的（均）

Body 2：教师对学生的行为确实有影响力，并应积极利用（均）

Body 3：教师的价值观分享存在个人化、偏颇化等倾向，需要注意（均）

Closing：总结；知识传授毫无疑问；可帮助学生提高思考能力，宣传基本社会准则和法律，让学生自行取舍

Arguments

5+

- There is no doubt that teachers' main job is to teach academic knowledge.
- Meanwhile, teachers influence their students, which should be positive.
- However, teachers' values can be too personal and not so positive, and that should be cared about.

7+

- The primary role of teachers is doubtlessly about academics.
- Meanwhile, teachers' influence on students is mostly positive and should be better explored.
- However, teachers do share their values in personal and sometimes prejudicial ways, which should be generally avoided.

JUN 11，2011

V + C　　INTERNTL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think the government should spend more money on public services rather than waste money on arts（i. e. music and painting）. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**政府**应该**更多投资公共服务**，而不是**把钱浪费**在音乐、绘画等**艺术领域**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：政府应投资公共服务无可置疑（均）

Body 2：艺术形式丰富生活、疏导压力，对社会有益（均）

Body 3：公共服务先于艺术是政府投资的出发点（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- For the importance of public services, the government should invest.
- At the same time, arts enrich life and release pressure, and for that deserve government investment.
- However, the investment in public services should be before that in arts.

7+

- There is no room to doubt that governments should invest in public services.
- Meanwhile, arts expand life and channel pressure, for which the governments need to invest.
- However, the investment in public services should precede that in arts.

JUN 25, 2011

F + V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, advertising is having an increasing influence on our lives. Some people think that the positive effects outweigh the negative ones. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今，**广告**对人们的**生活的影响**越来越大。有人认为广告的**积极效应大于消极效应**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：广告宣传产品优势、促进销售，无可厚非（均）

Body 2：广告的宣传手法过于低端化、模式化，形式优秀的精品少（均）

Body 3：广告在宣传产品的同时也进行了良莠不齐的价值输出（均）

Closing：总结；对人们生活的消极作用居大

Arguments

5+

- Advertising is positive because it shows product advantage and helps sale.
- The styles of advertising are few and there are few excellent advertisements.
- However, the life values advertising promotes are not always positive.

7+

- Admittedly, advertising promotes product merits and boosts sale.
- However, the promotion methods/strategies in advertising are few, for which quality advertisements are fewer.
- Moreover, the life values advertising outputs are arguable.

JUL 09，2011

3V　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

There are many to-be-extinct animal species in the world nowadays. Some people say we should protect these animals from dying out, while others say we should concentrate more on problems of human beings. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

现今世界上，有很多**动物种类濒临灭绝**。有人认为我们应该**保护**这些动物，避免它们灭绝，而其他人认为我们应该**更加注重人类自身问题**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人类自身的问题，例如经济、环保、教育等绝对值得我们关注（均）

Body 2：但濒临灭绝的动物也值得保护，这是为了维持物种的多样性（均）

Body 3：虽然有争议，保护濒危动物本身就是人类对自身问题的关注（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Human problems in economy, environmental protection and education should be focused on.
- However, endangered animals should be protected to keep the diversity of species.
- Even though there are controversies, protecting endangered animals is part of human problems.

7+

- Such problems for human as in education, environment and education deserve constant attention.
- However, for the sake of diversity of species, protection on endangered species is a must.
- Despite the controversy over the necessity of rare animal protection, animal diversity is reasonable and should be maintained.

JUL 16, 2011

F + X　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In today's world of advanced science and technology, we still greatly value our artists such musicians, painters and writers. What can arts tell us about life that science and technology cannot?

Translation

现今世界**科学、技术进步**，我们**依旧重视艺术家**，如音乐家、画家和作家。艺术给人们**传达**了什么**科学和技术无法传达**的东西？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：艺术作品记录了文化和时代精神（均）

Body 2：艺术可以传达艺术家的感受，和欣赏者达成共鸣（均）

Body 3：艺术作品的价值有持久性，但是科技会不断被更新的科技取代（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- First, art works record culture and the spirits of the age.
- Second, art works express the feelings of artists, and the audience share them.
- Last but not least, art works last longer than technology and science.

7+

- First, art works date spirits of the periods in which artists worked.
- Second, artists share their feelings in their art works with the connoisseurs.
- Last but not least, art works survive time, whereas science and technology will be constantly updated.

Some people think that dangerous sports should be banned, but others think the people should have freedom to choose sports activities. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

有些人认为**危险运动应该被禁止**，而其他人认为人们应该**有自由去选择体育运动**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：危险运动应该被禁止，因为后果可能超出个人的想象和承受能力（均）
Body 2：同时人们确实有权选择自己从事的运动，哪怕是危险运动（均）
Body 3：但是，危险系数要降到最低，且对此类运动的宣传应该控制（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Dangerous sports should be banned because the results can be too much for anybody to imagine and bear.
- Meanwhile, people have their right to choose the sports they want, even the dangerous ones.
- However, the danger in the sports should be watched, and advertising of the sports should be controlled.

7+

- Banning dangerous sports avoids consequences that are too dire for anyone to imagine or experience.
- Meanwhile, people are entitled to their choices of sports, be they dangerous ones or not.
- However, the danger in sports of the kind should be contained to a minimum and advertising them controlled.

AUG 13, 2011

V + C　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the main purpose of school is to turn children to good citizens and workers, rather to benefit them as individuals. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为**学校的最大目标**就是**把孩子们变成好公民和好劳动者**，而不是让他们**作为个人受益**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：学校有品德教育和职业教育的功能（均）

Body 2：但学校的根本目标是传授知识（均）

Body 3：但是不管是知识传授、素质提升还是职业准备，最先受益者都是学生个人（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Schools have the functions of moral education and professional education.
- However, the essential purpose of schools is to teach academic knowledge.
- Admittedly, students are the first to benefit no matter what the focus of school education is.

7+

- Schools do shoulder the responsibility of moral and professional education.
- However, the essential mission of schools is to disseminate academic knowledge.
- The foremost beneficiaries are the students despite the mission statement of schools.

AUG 25，2011

F＋X　INTERNTL　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Higher education is funded in several ways: all costs paid by the government; all costs paid by students; all costs paid by students with a government loan which must be paid after graduation. What are the advantages of these options? Which is your choice?

Translation

高等教育费用有**几种承担方式：政府全额资助；学生全额担负；政府贷款资助**学生担负，待学生**毕业后偿还**。这三种方式的**优势**各是什么？你倾向**哪种选择**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：政府全额，保证大学入学率，提高全民素质（均）

Body 2：个人担负，解决财政和教育资源压力（均）

Body 3：政府借贷，毕业返还，更加公平合理，普及高等教育（均）

Closing：总结；要以普及教育为目标，严审学生经济情况，根据实际情况，三种方式结合

Arguments

5+

- Governments pay the full tuition to promote university education.
- Students paying the full tuition will help the government and education system.
- Governmental loans to students seem the most reasonable.
- In sum, the three ways should be used according to the real situation after the financial situation of students is made sure of.

7+

- Full coverage of tuition by the government assures entrance rate and promotes higher education.
- Personal coverage of tuition to the full extent eases the pressure on the government and education facilities.
- Personal coverage of tuition coupled with governmental loans seems rational.
- The focus in this argument is to better promote higher education, and to better allocate resources, and the three measures are respectively effective.

OCT 08, 2011

F + C　SOCIO　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The trend of the proportion of older people is increasing steadily. Is it positive or negative to society?

Translation

老年人所占比例保持持续增长的趋势。这种趋势对于社会来说**是利是弊**?

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：弊—社会福利、医疗受到挑战（均）
Body 2：弊—人口红利持续下降（均）
Body 3：弊—社会发展的趋势受到传统的阻碍（均）
Closing：总结；尽管有助于文化传承，但是不符合社会进步的趋势，所以老龄化带来了更多弊端

Arguments

5+

- The trend is negative because it is difficult for social welfare and the medical system.
- Moreover, labours are becoming less.
- Last but not least, the trend of development is slowed down.
- Though senior citizens help to pass down tradition, the old age problem brings more problems.

7+

- The grey hair problem poses threat to social welfare, especially the medical sector.
- Moreover, the increase of the old will shrink the working population.
- Last but not least, the trend of social development will be hindered by the problem.
- In sum, helpful as the senior citizens are to pass down cultural heritage, the older population is a negative impact.

OCT 20，2011

3V　INTERNTL　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Holding Olympic Games is an exciting event. Some people think it has positive effects while others argue it is a waste of money. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

举办奥运会是激动人心的事件。有人认为此举**有积极意义**，而其他人认为奥运会**浪费了金钱**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：奥运会确实开支巨大，有些奥运场馆后续使用率低，确有浪费之嫌（均）
Body 2：但从主办国的经济角度来说，绝大多数奥运会的经济收益都很好（均）
Body 3：从世界角度来说，奥运会宣传主办国，促进国际交流，并弘扬了体育精神，这些收益是无法用金钱衡量的（均）
Closing：总结；奥运会有意义，且没有经济浪费

Arguments

5+

- The Olympic Games are expensive and some stadiums are little used after the event.
- However, for the economy of holding countries, most Olympic Games are profitable.
- From the point of view of the world, the Olympic Games are good in many ways.

7+

- It can be costly to hold Olympic Games, after which stadiums are generally lefe idle.
- However, the Olympic Games have been profitable for most host countries.
- Form a global perspective, the Olympics Games are generally praise-worthy.

OCT 22, 2011

F + C　TEK

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Currently, anyone can post information on the Internet. Therefore, most information on the Internet might be inaccurate. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

当前，**每个人**都可以**通过互联网发布信息**。因此，**绝大多数**互联网**信息**可能都**不准确**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：互联网普及，每个人都可以在网络上发表各种类型的信息（略/均）

Body 2：互联网信息发布的审核机制日趋健全，绝大多数互联网信息不准确是不太可能的（详/均）

Body 3：但是由于个人信息来源和个人视角的局限性，的确有可能造成信息不准确的情况（详/均）

Closing：总结；不同意

Arguments

5+

- It is helpful for everybody to post information of all kinds.
- Internet censorship is increasing, and it is impossible for most Internet information to be inaccurate.
- Admittedly, Internet information can be inaccurate because of personal point of view and the source of information.

7+

- The Internet was created for fast and wide information dissemination, and thus it is only normal for everybody to post information on line.
- Moreover, with Internet censorship maturing, most online information being inaccurate is highly improbable.
- Admittedly, due to personal and information limitation, a certain amount of online information does lack truthfulness.

NOV 05，2011

V + C　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Most government money should be invested in teaching science rather than any other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

为了让一个**国家发展、进步，绝大部分政府财**政应该被**投资在科学教学**而不是**其他学科**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：科学教育是政府、国家发展的基石（略/均）

Body 2：但是科学之外的科目（例如文科、体育、艺术等）对国民的成长也是十分有益的（详/均）

Body 3：投资可以有侧重，但是“绝大部分”可能不妥（详/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education is the foundation of national development.
- However, subjects other than science will help citizens hugely.
- More instead of most government fund can be invested in certain subjects.

7+

- Education paves the road for national development.
- Such other subjects as liberal arts and PE will be dramatically beneficial.
- An emphasis instead of irrationally overwhelming preference of investment is permissible.

DEC 01，2011

3V　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think sports games are important for society, while others believe they should be taken more as leisure activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为**体育运动对社会非常重要**，而其他人认为体育运动更**应该被当作娱乐**对待。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：体育运动确实有娱乐作用（略/均）

Body 2：同时，体育运动加强了国民身体素质，有助于国家、社会的发展（详/均）

Body 3：而且，体育运动锻炼了人们的性格，使人们更加适应压力和团队合作（详/均）

Closing：总结；体育是一种娱乐形式，同时对社会也非常重要

Arguments

5+

- Sports events can be entertaining.
- Meanwhile, sports make citizens stronger for the development of the country and society.
- Additionally, sports make better characters, which help with pressure and teamwork.

7+

- Sports are essentially entertaining.
- Meanwhile, sports shape bodies of citizens and thus empower their country and the society.
- Moreover, sports build characters, which are better adapted to cope with pressure and blend into a team.

Some people think that developing countries should invite foreign companies to open offices and factories to grow their national economies. Other people think they should keep the large companies out and develop local companies instead. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**发展中国家**应该**邀请外国公司**在本国开厂设点以发展本国经济。其他人认为发展中国家应该**阻止国际大公司的进入**并**发展本国企业**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意“发展中国家”这个概念
Body 1：引进外资公司促进就业并带来新的科技（详）
Body 2：外资公司将消耗本地资源、污染本地环境（略）
Body 3：发展本国企业将长久解决就业问题、达到并保持技术更新/领先（详）
Closing：应当引入外资，但是发展本国企业是根本

Arguments

5+

- Foreign companies doubtlessly create jobs and bring new technologies.
- However, foreign investment consumes local resources and pollutes the environment.
- In contrast, national companies can create long-lasting jobs and keep technological development.
- It is inevitable for developing countries to have foreign companies, but developing national businesses is the key to success.

7+

- The introduction of foreign investment consequently benefits developing countries in terms of employment opportunity and technological upgrade.
- However, the entry of international enterprises will negatively impact on the protection of local resources and natural environment.
- The development of domestic economy, i. e. national companies, will lead to sustainable jobs and technology superiority.
- As a global yet inevitable trend, foreign investment with its merits is welcomed by developing counties, where the boost and take-off of national companies are essential.

FEB 04，2012

3V　CLT　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that young people should follow the traditions of their society, while others think they should be free to behave as individuals. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**年轻人**应该遵守**社会传统**，然而其他人认为他们作为个体可以**自由地选择行为方式**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意“年轻人”概念；适当交代年轻人的特点
Body 1：社会传统具有历史性、普遍性，年轻人应遵守基本的社会传统（略）
Body 2：大多数情况下，行为方式属于个人选择范畴（略）
Body 3：社会传统是相对的；随着社会的发展，年轻人也在创造传统（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Traditions of society can be used on all people, including the young.
- In most cases, young people can choose what they want to do.
- Traditions are relative and young people are creating traditions for the future.

7+

- Social conventions are generally applicable, and thus should be abided by young people.
- Behaviours, under most circumstances are up to personal choices.
- Traditions and conventions are relative: as the society evolves, the young are creating behavioural patterns, which will be deemed as tradition by future generations.

FEB 25，2012

F＋V＋C　EDU　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Full-time university students spend much time on study. Some people think that it is essential for them to take some other activities. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

全职大学生花费**很多时间**在**学习**上。有些人认为大学生参加**其他（课外）活动**是非常重要的。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：大学生应专注学业，因为学习是学生的责任（详）

Body 2：健身运动是有益的课外活动，可以提高学生的身体素质（略）

Body 3：其他非运动课外活动锻炼了大学生的交际能力，使知识与实际相结合，从而更有准备地步入社会（详）

Closing：总结；完全同意题目观点

Arguments

5+

- Full-time university students should take studies as their job and spend much time.
- Sports help students with their health, and good health improves studies.
- Other activities practice students' social ability, put book knowledge into practice and get students ready for society.

7+

- Full-time university students, with a given purpose of academic accumulation, are supposed to focus on their studies.
- Physical exercises, as a beneficial extra-curriculum activity, improve the physique.
- Moreover, non-physical activities incorporate book knowledge to practice, elevate communicative skills and thus better prepare students for the society.

MAR 08，2012

F + X　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

People aim to keep the balance between work and other parts of their life, but few can achieve it. What are the causes of this phenomenon? How to solve this problem?

Translation

人们希望保持**工作和生活中其他部分之间的平衡**，但是极少有人能够做到。这种现象背后的原因是什么？如何解决这个问题？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：就业竞争压力加大；提高个人素质、适当选择是出路（详）

Body 2：雇主的压力增大，并转嫁给员工；雇主理解并帮助员工是正道（略）

Body 3：人们对工作和生活之间平衡的认识有待提高（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- First, work pressure is enormous, and employees need to work harder and in time adjust their career goals.
- Second, employers face business pressure at the same time, and that is why they need to care for their employees.
- Last but not least, employees need to better understand and deal with the balance between work and life.

7+

- On the one hand, employment has never been under such a suffocating pressure as nowadays, and thus professionalism betterment and career adjustment are the key.
- On the other hand, employers are equally confronted with problems of business survival, which is exactly why employers need to understand the employees and accordingly offer help.
- Moreover, the conception of the balance between work and life is to be bettered.

MAR 31，2012

3V　SOCIO　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some cultures, the old are more valued, while in some other culture youth is more valued. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

在有些文化中，（和年轻人比起来）**老年人更受尊重**，然而在其他文化中，**年轻人更受重视**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：老年人曾经为社会做出贡献，并传承了传统，应当被尊重（均）

Body 2：年轻人富有创造力，精力充沛，应当被重视（均）

Body 3：从社会发展的角度讲，年轻人接受新事物的能力强，是新生产力，更值得重视（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, old people are experienced in traditions and worked hard for the society, and they deserve respect.
- On the other hand, with more energy and creativity, young people deserve attention.
- In the long run, young people take in new things better and are future productivity, for which reason they are more valued than the old.

7+

- On the one hand, senior citizens economically contributed to the society and are carrying down traditions and conventions, for which they deserve to be valued.
- On the other hand, the young are blessed with creativity and physical advantage, and thus social attention/importance on them is natural.
- From the perspective of social progression, the young are more adaptable and responsive to new trends and represent productivity, which is why they are held to a higher place than senior citizens.

APR 14, 2012

F + V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

News reports in media focus on problems and emergencies rather than positive development. This trend is harmful to individuals and the society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

媒体**新闻报道**专注于**负面**问题和不测事件而不是**积极**的发展。这个趋势**对个人和社会**都是**有害**的。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：新闻媒体的负面倾向源于受众渴求安慰的心理（详）

Body 2：负面报道短期安慰了读者，但是没有从根本上触及这种心理的根源并解决问题（略）

Body 3：负面报道营造了社会不安定的氛围，模糊了社会前进的方向（详）

Closing：总结；同意题目观点

Arguments

5+

- The reason that negative reports are popular is that the public like bad news.
- Reader go for bad news to comfort themselves, but that does not solve the problem.
- The society, because of reports on problems and emergencies, seems instable and lost in its development.

7+

- It is generally believed that news is bad, and bad news sells.
- Negative news coverage is catered to the readers' pathological need for comfort instead of providing a proper solution.
- As far as society is concerned, negative news reports allude to social instability and dim the prospect of social advancement.

MAY 12，2012

3V　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think sending criminals to prison is an effective way to deal with them, while others think education and training are better. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为把**罪犯**送进**监狱**是对他们有效的处理方法，然而其他人认为**教育和培训**是**更好**的方法。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：罪行严重的罪犯入狱可以防止再次犯罪，并且以儆效尤（均）

Body 2：对轻罪犯的教育是可行的，此举和法律的目的殊途同归（均）

Body 3：监禁和教育培训没有本质的矛盾（均）

Closing：总结；具体情况具体分析；两种措施并不矛盾

Arguments

5+

- Criminals with serious offences should be sent to prison to avoid repetition of crimes by themselves and others.
- Education and training will help criminals to correct their past behaviours.
- The two methods are not against each other in nature.
- Different measures should be taken for different crimes.

7+

- There should be no doubt about felonies leading to imprisonment with the concerns of (repetitive) crime prevention.
- Education and training do help misdemeanour offenders because the purpose of law is in the interest of crime prevention instead of punishment.
- Imprisonment and education/training are homogeneous.
- Criminals should be dealt with in accordance with the severity of their crimes by imprisonment and training/education, which are not essentially conflicting.

MAY 26，2012

3V　INTERNTL　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the government should financially support the arts, while others suggest that the money should be spent on public health and education. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有人认为政府应该**资助艺术**（活动），然而其他人认为政府应该**投资公共卫生和教育**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：投资公共卫生和教育提高国民身体、文化素质，举国收益（均）
Body 2：资助艺术使艺术大众化，提高国民心理健康水平；让国民的休闲活动更加健康（均）
Body 3：政府都应该资助，但是存在轻重缓急之分（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- One the one hand, it is governmental responsibility to invest in public health and education.
- On the other hand, governments need to develop art to help public psychology health and offer positive leisure activities to the public.
- Both areas deserve the financial support of governments, but public health and education are the first.

7+

- On the one hand, financial involvement of governments in public health and education is their intrinsic responsibility.
- On the other hand, governments back up art industry to elevate national psychological health and provide positive alternatives of pastime for the public.
- Public welfare in health and education is to be financially prioritised.

JUN 09，2012

V＋C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think news has no connection to people's life, so it is a waste of time to read the news in newspaper and watch television news programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**新闻**和**个人生活**没有关系，因此通过**报纸和电视新闻节目**了解新闻是**浪费时间**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人们觉得“新闻和个人生活无关”从表面上看有道理——注重个人发展；个人对新闻真实性存疑（均/略）

Body 2：新闻指导个人的行为；经济上、生活上具体帮助个人调整选择（均/详）

Body 3：新闻具有社会价值导向功能，了解新闻可以指导个人价值观，使其融入社会（均/详）

Closing：总结；不同

Arguments

5+

- There are reasons why people think news has no connection with them.
- News shares information, which helps personal life.
- People get aware of social values through news and better blend into society.

7+

- Admittedly, certain individuals ignore news for their specific reasons.
- News coverage is in essence information gathering and sharing, and in reality dictates individual practices in specific areas of life, personal finance and health for example.
- Social values are reflected through news coverage, and thus news help individuals to adapt to life and the world.

Scientific research should be carried out and controlled by the government rather than private companies. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

科学实验应该由**政府**来**实施和监控**，而不是**私人公司**（行为）。你在多大程度上同意这个观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从立项、实施研究的角度来讲，政府更有全局观；企业对趋势的把握更敏感（均）

Body 2：从科学实验监控的角度来讲，政府在政策层面更有领导力；企业实施监控更加直接见效（均）

Body 3：在科学实验的整个研发过程中，企业灵活、重收益，更适合实施；政府宏观、有决策权，更适合监控（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- About carrying out scientific research, private companies understand future better while governments know what research is needed.
- As far as research control is concerned, governments are more powerful and enterprises are more efficient.
- With two aspects taken into consideration, individual companies are more suitable for carrying out scientific research and governments supervising the process.

7+

- Concerning the initiation and execution of scientific research, governments are praised for their overview, and enterprises their foresight.
- In terms of research control, governments excel for their policy/law-backed directives and privates companies their efficiency.
- In scientific research as a whole, private enterprises, celebrating decision flexibility and profit orientation better fit to execute scientific research and governments, with their legislative powers and general concerns are a perfect choice for supervisors.

JUN 16, 2012

F + X　LIFE　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

There are an increasing number of people who do not know their neighbours. What are the causes of this situation? What are the solutions?

Translation

越来越多的人**不认识**他们的**邻居**。这种情况是由什么**原因**造成的？有什么**解决方法**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：现今生活节奏加快，人们自顾不暇；要合理安排工作、生活的关系（均）
Body 2：现代居住环境经历了由“平面展开”到“垂直延伸”的变化；要主动接触邻里（均）
Body 3：自由、隐私等个人关注的加强；要尊重他人、适度交流（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The tempo of modern life increases, and people do not have the time to communicate with their neighbours.
- Tall buildings are taking places of houses on the ground and thus communication with neighbours is difficult.
- People are more concerned with their freedom and privacy.

7+

- Contemporary life rushes, and individuals are commonly overwhelmed by their own life and work.
- Residential choices have changed to be compartmented and piled in elevated buildings.
- Individuals are increasingly aware of freedom and privacy.

如何论证通顺——论逻辑

在雅思教学之初，笔者也曾很天真地认为雅思作文的逻辑不外乎“一边倒”、“两边说”、“点点讲”几种。随着个人实践和教学交流活动的增加，笔者认识到段落之间的逻辑性至关重要，因为这牵扯到行文通顺、说理难易、理论稳定等根本的文章属性。为了更好地说明文章段落间的内部推演，笔者发明了一套符号体系，连同雅思文章结构的所有逻辑形式说明如下：

A | B | C	题目观点 1 | 题目观点 2 | 考生观点或文章主旨
a | b	题目观点 1 的否定 | 题目观点 2 的否定
1 | 2 | 3	每个观点的**第一**、**第二**、**第三**个方面

◎ A + B + C

C 立论的出发点基本为否定 A、B 中的逻辑关系，或者否定 A、B 的现实相关性/可能性。

	e.g.	有人认为日益增加的在手机和电脑上进行的交流对年轻人的读写能力有负面影响。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？（20150328）
A	Body 1	电脑、手机等现代技术确实让读、写变得简单
B		
C	Body 2	但是人们真正的读写能力无法通过现代通信方式得以提高

◎ A + B + b

此种段落逻辑结构中，b 从根本上否定了 B，通常出发点为 B 中的角度限定或现实相关性/可能性。（请注意，如果 A 和 B 相比有绝对的优势，或者 B 不可行，我们可以用 A1（A 的绝对优势）代替 b，形成本种逻辑结构的变体，即 A + B + A1）

	e.g.	和吸烟一样，使用手机是一种反社会的行为。有些区域禁止吸烟，所以电话的使用也应该被禁止。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？（20150214）
A	Body 1	吸烟伤害吸烟者和他人的健康，是一种反社会的行为，应该禁止
B		
b	Body 2	手机的不当使用确实却来越多，其反社会的性质也暴露无遗

◎ A + C1 + C2

肯定 A，但是 A 不完整，有考生补充 C1 和 C2。（请注意，如果 A 有绝对弊端，或者 A 在现实中不可行，我们可以用 a1、a2 代替 C1、C2，形成本种逻辑结构的变体，即 A + a1 + a2）

	e.g.1	有人认为应提高驾车年龄底线，以提高行车安全。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？（20150212）
A	Body 1	更加成熟的心智确实有助于提高行车安全
C1		
C2	Body 2	其他因素如车辆/道路状况也和行车安全相关
	e.g.2	有些学生选择在高中毕业和进入大学之间休学一年去旅行或者工作。你认为这种做法的优劣孰轻孰重？（20150228）
A	Body 1	一般来说，学生届时已经成年，旅行或者工作都是不错的探索之路
a1		
a2	Body 2	然而，经费和能力很可能成为学生们探索之旅的障碍

◎ C1 + C2 + C3

三个考生观点（C1、C2、C3）的总和成为文章的中心/主旨。（本种逻辑的变体为：a1 + a2 + a3）

	e.g.1	很多博物馆和历史遗迹主要接纳旅游者，而不是本地人。为什么？如何吸引本地游客？（20150207）
C1	Body 1	本地人很可能对本地资源的了解相对较多，觉得没必要前往
C2		
C3	Body 2	本地人认为他们可以随时前往参观，但是实际上践行的人很少
	e.g.2	有些食物和饮料从科学角度讲有害健康，这已经被证明，（政府/相关管理机构）应该禁止商店售卖这些食物和饮料。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？
a1	Body 1	如果这些食物和饮料被允许生产，就应该被允许售卖
a2		
a3	Body 2	合理、适当食用这些“科学证明有害”的食物，对健康基本没有伤害

至此，所有雅思 Task 2 的段落逻辑关系的展示全部完成。考生切忌死记硬背各种结构，反之，应该尽量熟悉、内化例子，用上文的逻辑关系检验自己的段落结构安排。

如何词句得当——论词句

词汇是写作的原材料，是作文这栋大厦的砖瓦，词句混乱破败的作文是不堪入目的。但是这样说，就意味着“作文词句为王”吗？答案自然是否定的，尤其是在雅思作文这个十分具体的环境下，尤其是在笔者把中国考生的实际情况作为考虑的中心和出发点的时候。

首先，笔者要清晰定义“词句”这个概念。词句，顾名思义，就是词汇和句子，同时这个概念还包括词汇使用的必要语法要点，例如词形变化、固定搭配以及句子生成的必要组织和编排过程。

关于词汇，考生经常会有一个错误的认识：词汇一定要高大上，一定越不常用越好，最好是谁都不认识、只有考生自己认识的才是好。这种认识流毒深远，给考生备考带来了很大的阻碍。这种想法自然是考生能力局限的表现，同时也是有些备考培训机构教学水平有限、培训老师不负责任、培训现实不理想的反映。

◎ 对词汇理解的误区

01 一定要使用大词、最好是连考官都不认识的词汇才好。

关于单词使用，雅思作文代表的学术类作文强调“最佳、唯一”的原则，即使用意义最合适的词汇表达作者观点，不管这个词是否简单、常用、容易识读。例如表达“混合、组合”这个概念，可以使用的单词有“mix”“blend”“mingle”“commingle”“merge”“amalgamate”“fuse”“combine”和“coalesce”共九个单词。但是这九个单词到底哪个适合考生表达其具体内容，就要具体问题具体分析了，不是什么时候使用“amalgamate”或者“coalesce”都是最佳、最合适的选择。但是这种认识，在考生词汇量（严重）局限的情况下，是难以达到的。

02 只要记住词义就好。

这也是考生的严重误区之一。考生开始识记单词时肯定是从某个单词的具体词形，如动词、名词或者形容词的某一种形式开始的。这无可厚非，但是考生对单词的掌握十之八九仅仅停留在这个层面，这种做法就十分不科学，将导致在具体文句中单词不当使用的情况，例如“technology”这个词，考生可能只是认识这个词的名词形式，但是其形容词形式“technological”及其副词形式“technologically”考生可能只能在看到的时候根据名词形式和上下文推断理解了。如果是这样的话，考生肯定不会主动在作文中使用名词之外的词形，但如果词句特定需要使用形容词或者副词，结果就可想而知了。

03 词汇使用消极最简原则：能少写就少写，能不用词汇就不用，只要能够表达意思就好。

这是考生常见的思路，这可能和考生对写作抱有消极态度有关，但是考生所掌握的词

汇确实不足以支撑其表达也是不争的事实。这种情况主要体现在“零修饰、限定”，笔者还使用“technology”这个词来举例。考生在表达“科技进步”这个概念的时候，基本都会选择“technology development”或“the development of technology”这两种说法中的其中一种，而几乎没有考生选择“technological development”这种说法。笔者此处不论三种说法的高下，只是，如果在内容同样清晰、语法正确、同等简化程度的前提下，考生使用更多的词形变化，必然受到考官的青睐，考试分数在词汇这个评分标准中也会提高。同时，在《剑桥真题试题集》附录里收录的考官范文中，经常见到“并列形容词/副词修饰一个名词/动词”的使用，在此特别推荐考生使用。

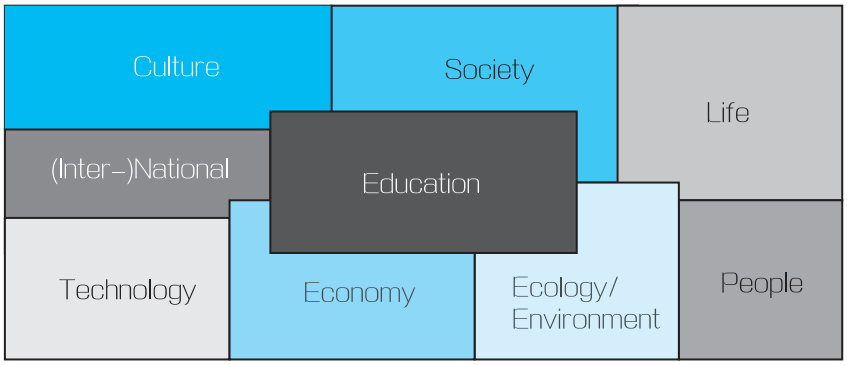
04 词汇决定作文考试成绩。

笔者相信考生能够认识到这种观点中的谬误，毕竟雅思考试写作评分标准总计有四条。虽然考生此处的认知比较科学，但是在备考实践中，考生往往是词汇准备贯穿始终、占据了绝大部分的作文备考时间。单词量不足是不争的事实，但是“单词为王”的思路是“懒惰”的表现：单词看得到摸得着，不管是教师教的，还是市面上五花八门的词汇书籍，都给考生提供了无限便利。但是“便利的准备”并没有带来理想的现实：笔者且不说考生在这种剥离了使用的情况下记住了多少单词，就算记住了，写跑题、逻辑混乱也会直接葬送考生的写作成绩。特此提醒，对词汇的专注和专项提高不是5～6.5分数段考生的要务！这样说来，考虑到绝大部分的中国考生分布在这个分数段、这些考生基本都在拼命记词汇的现实，笔者只能说“大家，祝好！”了。

关于词汇，笔者的“吐槽”先告一段落，下面简单地阐述一下笔者关于组句及其相关语法使用的观点。考生往往倾向或者被告知使用那些“长难句”、“复杂的语法结构”，但是殊不知这些做法往往会带来“以文害意”的结果，即“talk beautifully yet unclearly”或者干脆“talk beautifully about nothing”。**如果表达的思想深刻、逻辑准确、例证充足，考生势必要使用复杂的语法结构和句型，因为只有这样的“形式容器”才能转载下这么多的信息。**考生可以尝试翻译或者使用英语转述前面划线的句子，不使用复杂的语法、句型是无法达成转述的。

综上所述，词句的使用是为了表达内容必要的操作，是一个形式。尽管形式是存在的具体表现，但是过分强调形式，势必造成形式主义，偏离作文的根本，不管作文是否是雅思体。

雅思写作观点库（英文版）



01 Education

—Education is academics-oriented.

1. School subjects should comprehensively focus on academics and be generally accepted, and science subjects contribute to the society in a more conspicuous way.
2. Higher education is elite education, and thus should be privately funded and not be about jobs.
3. Teachers' and schools' focus is and should be mainly on academic matters, but they do have influence over students in other aspects.
4. Parents are the first teachers of life and for the rest of their children's life. Influence on individuals is from multiple sources, and there is a shift of the influence from family to external environment, as individuals get older.
5. School activities do help students but not as much as academic intake.
6. Equal education rights should be observed at every level of education.

—Difference is inevitable.

1. Individual students do have differences in learning preference and learning result; meanwhile, regional/international differences in education quality are evident.
2. Education in itself is a personal choice and hence is the responsibility of the students, who should be dedicated, independent, and self-disciplined.
3. Age difference considerately relates to subject planning, teaching practices, and education methodology.

— "Everything coin has two sides."

1. Teachers are irreplaceable professionals, at least for now, and the increasing technological orientation of education is under debate.
2. Control and supervision on children should be necessary yet moderate.
3. Learning has the academic and practical side.
4. Academic learning includes theory and hands-on practice.
5. Schools, with their activities, somehow help students.
6. Governments need to promote education in general, and its support can be of a preference to science/technology.

02 Culture

—Things change.

1. Traditions are to be followed by the public and updated by new traditions.
2. Cultures (inter-) nationally interact and integrate with one another and they spread in multiple ways and forms.
3. Developments, though inevitable, may take time to show results.
4. Media, news or general, are evolving at technological advances.

—Media can be such a handful.

1. Media is powerful because it is generally concerning. However the public have trust issues with it and question the credibility of its contents.
2. News and advertising have considerable influence over people, but people themselves decide to be influenced or otherwise. Laws and regulations will help to minimise the negative influence.

—It is not what you think.

1. Modern entertainments, X-sports for example, are mixed blessings.
2. Sports are more than leisure activities.
3. Besides entertaining, art forms can be relaxing, educating, and nourishing.
4. History should be and is individually concerning.

03 (Inter-) National

—Governments are busy!

1. Governments, with descending priority, have the (financial) responsibilities in economic betterment, technological research, food production, health care, education, retirement, media supervision (controlling graphic contents), art investment, health promotion (sports), and saving dying languages.
2. The age structure of governments needs change and can be updated. Governmental responsibilities can be long-term or short-term, and hence some are prioritised.
3. Governments are effective for their legislative and financial powers.

—Motherland comes first!

1. National industries should be paid more attention to than the introduction of international businesses.
2. National matters come first, and then international cooperation.
3. International communications are generally positive.
4. International help comes in multiple ways, and essential national development in multiple areas is the key.

—Governments are not omnipotent!

1. Governmental decisions may not necessarily change the life of nationals.
2. Tourism is a double-edged sword.
3. Globalisation has dramatically changed life in general.
4. International news should not be equally concerning to everyone in the society.
5. Education, though under governmental control, has its own decisions to make, especially in academics.
6. Civil planning is subjective to such changes as urbanisation and population boom.

04 Technology

—Technology rules.

1. Technology does widen the financial gap in the society.
2. Technology expands the physical environment of life.
3. Technology takes people out of where they have been supposed to be.
4. Technology somehow makes life more tiring.
5. Technology causes more environmental problems than help to contain them.
6. SOHO style can be generally beneficial.
7. Technology does cause negative effects.

—Technology is everywhere.

1. Machines' replacing human labour can be regarded as a development.
2. Modern communication technology is generally beneficial. Technology will take over traditional communication over time.
3. Artificial intelligence can be beneficial.
4. Science development needs support from governments and private businesses.
5. Technology will not eliminate classroom teaching in the near future, 50 years for example, which is an educated guess.
6. Technology-based libraries will not take the place of traditional libraries in the foreseeable future.

05 Economy

—It is hidden everywhere.

1. Economic development is generally positive but may cause problems.
2. Economic development can weigh more than the preservation of traditions.
3. Economic growth is not in right proportion to the sense of satisfaction.
4. National development weighs more than securing international investment.
5. Increase and innovation in food production may entail problems; long-distance food travel can be a negative operation.

06 Society

—Something is inevitable.

1. Rules and laws are necessary.
2. Imprisonment is not omnipotent, and corrective work can help criminals.
3. Crimes can be reduced but not eradicated.
4. Taxation is not the only individual responsibility to the society.

—The facts are worrying.

1. In the past century, economy and technology have been developed and the environment degraded.
2. Economic and social development conflicts with traditional values, reduce family scale, stretch the gap of wealth, and increase competition in the society.
3. Urbanisation and city development causes problems of traffic, stress, and a lower life quality.
4. Economic development is not in right proportion with happiness.
5. Age and gender equality in job application needs to be maintained.
6. Gender differences are to be observed in particular cases.
7. Grey-hair phenomenon is a negative trend.
8. Traditional values, not meet for the current society, will be updated.

07 Life

—It is up to you.

1. Sports improve health through personal efforts; extreme sports can be harmful but are personal choices.
2. Health improvement essentially depends on individuals.
3. People work to live but not live to work.
4. Junk food is harmful but after all a personal choice.
5. Reading helps imagination and language skills better than TV, though TV programmes are getting more and better. Moderate TV viewing can be helpful.
6. Job choices should be more practical than interest-oriented, and jobs can be both secure and satisfying. SOHO style is positive for workers from specific industries and can benefit both employers and employees.

—Something is out of your control.

1. Pay is decided by multiple factors; workers' right should be observed.
2. Tourism should benefit local community; international travels are individually and nationally beneficial, but checked by various factors.
3. Schools can help work/job hunting, but not as much as real job experience.
4. Life improvement can be environmentally and culturally harmful.
5. Change in life is inevitable considering globalisation and cultural exchange.
6. City planning creates areas for specific purposes and thus affects transportation and business development.
7. Long-distance food travel can be necessary or unnecessary and hence positive and negative; air travel is generally positive, and not necessarily more environmentally harmful than other transports.
8. Current development can be more important than future perspectives.

08 People

—Merits should be exploited.

1. Competitiveness and ambition, within control, are generally positive.
2. Individuality weighs more than traditions.
3. Younger people should be more valued than old people.
4. Peer pressure can be applied to its advantages.
5. Social skills and good qualifications are both important for jobs.

—Things can be tricky!

1. Young people are less happy than before.
2. Gender difference shows in job choices.
3. Grey-hair phenomenon is negative.
4. Human communication, because of technology can be better or worse.
5. Animal medicine testing is permissible.
6. The validity of animal slaughter should be examined case by case.
7. Changes in life and society estrange neighbours.

09 Ecology/Environment

—It is a duty for all.

1. Individuals can greatly help the environment, but are not willing to take the initiative.
2. Governments and companies should both be responsible for environmental problems.
3. International cooperation helps the environment.
4. It is never too late to address environmental issues.

—The situation is dire.

1. Increased productivity and consumer goods harm the environment.
2. Economic/Technological development harms more than help environment.
3. Alternative energy sources are commendable; traditional energy sources are still indispensable for some countries.
4. Air travel does not necessarily increase environmental problems and resource over-consumption.
5. To-be-extinct animals should be protected; zoos are generally positive in animal protection.

段落结构“3 +1”

“知情人士”曾经和笔者透露过，他在考场从未见过在拿到题目、进行思考之后，再开始答题的考生。其实读者们都清楚作文要打“腹稿”，但是如何具体操作确实难住了大家。这里就给大家推出笔者首创的“3 +1”提纲写作法。

简而言之，“3”就是五段式文章中三个主体段落的标题句；“1”就是整篇文章的中心思想即末端。首段格式、内容都相对比较统一、易于把握，这里就不赘述了。相比根据提问类型（“agree vs. disagree”“to what extent”等）确定段落安排，“3 +1”写作法更加强调内容和逻辑，所以这种提纲写作法并不限于某种具体提问方式的试题的写作方法。简简单单的四句话就能总览全文，凭借这四句话，考生的作文就有了指路明灯。诚然，这种方法会有一些变体，下面将逐一举例说明。每一类结构的举例并不唯一，考生可以尝试找出其中细微的差异。

◎ 3 +1

为了表达整篇文章的立场和主旨（“1”），文章需要三个主体段落来论证、完成整套逻辑体系（“3”）。请考生注意，此处“1”即结尾段需要对三个主体段的观点进行总结形成。

e.g.1	**有些学生选择在高中毕业和进入大学之间休学一年去旅行或者工作。你认为这种做法的优劣孰轻孰重？（20150228）**
Body 1	一般来说，学生届时已经成年，旅行或者工作都是不错的探索之路
Body 2	然而，经费和能力很可能成为学生们探索之旅的障碍
Body 3	最不利的是，这一年的间隔可能让学生们很难再重返校园完成学习计划
e.g.2	**有人认为应提高驾车年龄底线，以提高行车安全。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？（20150212）**
Body 1	更加成熟的心智确实有助于提高行车安全
Body 2	其他因素如车辆/道路状况也和行车安全相关
Body 3	驾驶安全从根本上讲取决于驾驶员的态度

◎ 3 +0

文章的主旨/中心就是三个平行/并列的观点（“3”）的总和。

e.g.1	很多博物馆和历史遗迹主要接纳旅游者，而不是本地人。为什么？如何吸引本地游客？（20150207）
Body 1	本地人很可能对本地资源的了解相对较多，觉得没必要前往
Body 2	本地人认为他们可以随时前往参观，但是实际上践行的人很少
e.g.2	有些食物和饮料从科学角度讲有害健康，这已经被证明，（政府/相关管理机构）应该禁止商店售卖这些食物和饮料。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？
Body 1	如果这些食物和饮料被允许生产，就应该被允许售卖
Body 2	合理、适当食用这些“科学证明有害”的食物，对健康基本没有伤害
e.g.3	在有些国家，越来越多的人选择独自生活。对于社会来讲，你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？为什么会有这种趋势？（20140927）
Body 1	人们愈发强调个性发展，所以很多人选择独住
Body 2	社会生产发展，物质丰富，让人们建立自己的家园成为可能
e.g.4	现今，人们总是扔掉损坏的物品然后重新购置，然而在过去，人们会去维修破旧物品，并再次使用。造成这种现象的原因是什么？这种现象带来的消极影响是什么？（20121206）
Body 1	社会物质生产加强；资源过度开发
Body 2	生活繁忙；过分地倾向效率

◎ 2 + 1

对题目中（相反的）两个观点分别进行分析，或者对题目中的一个观点进行两个方面的论述形成“2”；文章的中心/主旨单独成段（“1”），作为第三个主体段后者末段。所以此类题目可以使用全篇四段式的写法；当然选择五段式，在文章结尾添加独立的段落总结所有的主体段落也是可以的。

e.g.	有人认为日益增加的在手机和电脑上进行的交流对年轻人的读写能力有负面影响。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？（20150328）
Body 1	电脑、手机等现代技术确实让读写变得简单
Body 2	但是人们真正的读写能力无法通过现代通信方式得以提高
Body 3 总 结	最重要的是年轻人的交流形式、内容与其读写能力提高几乎无关

考前4周

备战

真题精析

雅思写作官方评分标准实例详解

雅思写作官方评分标准本土细化

懂论证，会写作

JAN 08，2011

3V　TEK　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that robots are very important for human future development. Others, however, think that robots are a dangerous invention that could have negative effects on society. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**机器人**对**人类未来**发展**至关重要**，而其他人认为机器人是**危险的发明**，并给社会带来**负面影响**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：机器人技术代表科技发展，解决了未来劳动力不足的问题（均）
Body 2：但是，机器人技术发展、特别是人工智能的发展可能会失控（均）
Body 3：只要机器人技术在合理的范围内发展，人类社会就不会处于危险之中（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Robots represent technology advances and will serve as labours in the future.
- However, robot technology might be out of control in the future.
- As long as robot technology can be controlled, humans will not be in danger.

7+

- The invention of robots showcases technological advances, and will address labour deficiency in the future.
- However, humans may lose control over robot technology, especially artificial intelligence.
- As long as robot technology stays in check, human society is on the safe side.

JAN 22，2011

F + X　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Today, there is a great increase in anti-society behaviours and lack of respect to others. What are the causes of this? Who would take responsibility for dealing with it?

Translation

现今，**反社会行为**和**对他人不尊重**的现象有所抬头。**为什么**会有这种情况？**谁**应该为此**负责**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：反社会行为和对他人尊重的本质有相似点——过分重视个人感受（略）

Body 2：反社会行为的增长和社会极化以及个人意见表达方式不当（详）

Body 3：对他人不尊重的主要原因在于媒体、社会过分宣扬个人主义和个人本身素质不高（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Anti-social behaviours and lack of respect are similar in nature: people focus on their own feelings too much.
- Anti-social behaviours are because of the social gap and wrong ways expressing personal opinions.
- The reason for the lack of respect lies in the individuality promoted by media/society and negative personal qualities.

7+

- In essence, anti-social behaviours and lack of respect spring from the same root of over-emphasis on individual feelings.
- Specifically, anti-social behaviours lie in the polarisation of the society and the inappropriate expression of opinions and feelings.
- Individuality and tolerance for it advertised in media and society, result in a lack of respect.

FEB 19，2011

3V	SOCIO	PPL
解题	内容	逻辑	词汇

Some people think that women should play an equal role as men in military force or police force, while others say women are not suited for such kind of work. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**女性**应该在**军队和警界**扮演**和男性一样重要**的角色，而其他人认为女性**不适合**这样的工作。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：男女平权、同工同酬的出发点没有问题（均）

Body 2：女性确实在军队和警界发挥着重要的作用（均）

Body 3：但由于职业性质所限，女性确实很难和男性在以上领域发挥同样大的作用（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Equal rights for men and women for jobs are reasonable.
- Moreover, women play their important roles in the army force and police force.
- However, because of the nature of jobs, women cannot be as important as men.

7+

- It is naturally reasonable for men and women to enjoy equal job opportunities.
- Moreover, women assume their unique roles in military forces and police force.
- Due to job descriptions of certain jobs, women might not be as effective as men.

Many people believe that countries should produce food for all population and import food as little as possible. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

很多人认为国家应该为**所有国民生产食品**，并且**尽量不要进口食品**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：国家保证食品生产和国民食品供应是职责（均）

Body 2：进口食品会让国家受制于他国（均）

Body 3："尽量不要"的说法欠妥，在粮食存量安全的前提下适当进口，可以鼓励优质粮食生产、消费（均）

Closing：总结；基本同意，但应有长远眼光，不宜过于保守

Arguments

5+

- Countries produce food for their people as a responsibility.
- Food import makes a country depend on others.
- Food import when a country has food safety may help produce better food and encourage consumption.
- In sum, a country should produce its own food, but should not be too conservative.

7+

- It is a government responsibility to provide food for its nationals.
- Uncontrolled food import endangers national independence.
- With food safety maintained, food import encourages quality farming and food consumption.
- In sum, the statement in the topic is generally safe, and the "play-safe" food policy might be too rigid.

MAR 05，2011

3V　INTERNTL　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe governments should spend money on saving languages of few speakers from dying out completely. Others think this is a waste of financial resources. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人相信**政府应该资助小语种保护**，而其他人认为这是一种**财政资源的浪费**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：小语种本质上是“历史遗迹”，为了延续文化，保护文化多样性，应予以保护（均）

Body 2：使用国家财政对小语种进行保护欠妥，因为国家有其他更加基本的责任（均）

Body 3：保护小语种，要审慎地确定保护范围，实施进行保护的实施方也不一定是政府（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Language of few speakers are part of history and should be protected.
- Government investment in protecting small languages is not a good idea.
- Protecting small language needs focus, and money does not have to come from governments.

7+

- Minor languages in nature are historic relics and cultural diversity, which deserves reservation.
- Governments have other more pressing matters to deal with financially than helping minor languages.
- Careful examination on the range of minor languages to be preserved is necessary and other parties may contribute to the course.

MAR 12，2011

F＋V＋C　F＋X　SOCIO PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Competitiveness is a positive quality for people to have in most societies. How does this competitiveness affect individuals? Do you think it is a positive or negative trend?

Translation

在绝大多数社会中，**竞争**是一种**积极的品质**。竞争给个人带来**何种影响**？你认为上述观点是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：竞争让人们看到差距，从而更加努力（均）

Body 2：在竞争的过程中，个人水平得到提高（均）

Body 3：但是，不积极、不公平的竞争应该避免（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Competition makes people see difference and work harder.
- Later, personal ability increases in competition.
- But, unfair competition should be avoided.

7+

- Competition sheds light on difference, which may lead to hard work.
- In the process of competition, personal competence can be developed.
- However, unfair or damaging competition is to be avoided.

APR 02，2011

3V　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Many people think cheap air travel should be encouraged because it gives ordinary people freedom to travel further. However, others think this leads to environmental problems, so air travel should be more expensive in order to discourage its users. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

Translation

很多人认为应**鼓励廉价航空旅行**，因为普通人有了**更大的自由**进行**长途旅行**，而其他人认为这将**导致环境问题**，所以航空旅行应该**更加昂贵**以**控制用户**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：廉价民航确实让长途旅行变得现实（略/均）

Body 2：民航的增加确实给环境带来了问题（略/均）

Body 3：在无法控制人们长途旅行的前提下，用价格打压民航不能解决环境问题（详/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Cheap air flights truly make long trips possible.
- The increase of air flights leads to environmental problems.
- If people do not travel less, it is useless to make air travel more expensive to solve environmental problems.

7+

- Civil aviation with a lowering pricing does make almost any global destinations accessible.
- However, the increase of air travel negatively impacts on environment.
- There is no validity to curb air travel with high airfare if long-distance trips are not in check.

APR 16, 2011

F + X　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Everyone believes that it is important to protect the environment, but seldom does that themselves. Why is it important to protect environment by ourselves? What action (s) should be taken?

Translation

每个人都**相信保护环境非常重要**，但是**很少有人践行**。我们参与环保有什么**重要性**？我们应该**做些什么**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：环境保护看似超出个人能力，但是正是所有个人对环保的松弛导致了环境恶化（均）

Body 2：省——少用，再用，多用（均）

Body 3：护——从个人做起并力所能力地阻止破坏环境的行为（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- It is the carelessness of the public that leads to environmental degradation.
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle is the only way.
- Everybody should stop themselves and others from polluting the environment.

7+

- It is the collective inactivity of the general public that causes environmental degradation.
- The 3-RE principle is the key to environmental protection.
- Moreover, anti-pollution awareness starts from individuals and becomes a code of conduct to watch for the general public.

MAY 07, 2011

V + C　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Environmental problems are too big for individual countries and people to address. We have reached the stage where the only way to protect the environment is to address it at an international level. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Translation

环境问题对于**个体的国家**和**个人来讲**过于**庞大**。我们已经到了一个**只有全球通力**才能**保护环境**的阶段。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：全球通力解决环境问题确实是现今社会的主旋律（均）

Body 2：国家可以通过政策和国家财政来组织和执行环保行为（均）

Body 3：个人是真正的环保主体，每个人都行动起来才是解决问题的出路（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- It is believed that the whole world should solve environmental problems together.
- Countries can carry out environmental protection with policies and investment.
- However, individuals are the most important force, and everybody should do something to help the environment.

7+

- International cooperation is the theme idea in environmental protection.
- Individual countries undertake environmental protection through policy making and financial support from the government.
- However, the main body in environmental protection is individuals, whose collective efforts will land in success.

JUN 04，2011

F + X　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

People take news as our knowledge of society, but people do not make sure how much we trust journalists. What is your opinion on this and what qualities do you think journalists should have?

Translation

人们把**新闻**当作**社会知识**，但是人们**并不确定记者的可信性**。你对上述观**点有何看法**？你认为记者的**素质**是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：新闻记者应客观报道事实（均）

Body 2：然而新闻实质上是事件再现和记者评论，不能等同于客观社会知识（均）

Body 3：新闻评论应中立，为公众思考提供可选方向（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Journalists should report the truth.
- However, news reports are made of incidents and journalists' comments, and they are more than simple truth.
- Thus, news comments should be neutral for the audience.

7+

- Journalists should give the facts and nothing but the facts.
- However, news coverage is loaded with truth of incidents and the opinions of journalists.
- In that case, journalists are to provide possible news angles to their best.

JUN 23，2011

F＋V＋C　CLT　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Traditional food is being replaced by international fast foods. This has negative effects on family and society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

传统食品正在被**国际快餐**所**代替**。这对**家庭和社会**都有**负面影响**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：对家庭观念和家人相处造成了障碍（均）

Body 2：快餐文化的入侵，给社会带来消极影响——效率至上；人文关注减少（均）

Body 3：但是从本质上来说快餐的高效确实不容忽略，同时个人选择是最终标准（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- International fast food decreases family communication and family concepts.
- The culture of international fast food has negative effects on society.
- However, it is hard to overlook the efficiency in international fast food, and personal choice is the final standard.

7+

- International fast food eats into domestic communication and family bond.
- Moreover, international fast food can be taken as an intrusion and thus a negative impact on positive social values.
- Admittedly, international fast food wins the argument with its efficiency, and after all only consumers' opinions count in this case.

JUL 28, 2011

F + X　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In schools and universities, girls tend to choose arts subjects, while boys choose to study science subjects. What are the reasons? Do you think this trend should be changed?

Translation

在学校和大学里，**女孩倾向选择文科**，而**男孩倾向选择学习理科**。**为什么**会有这种情况？你认为这种倾向**应该被改变**吗？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：女孩比较敏感、细腻，适合文科学习（均）
Body 2：男孩理性分析能力更强，思路更加灵活，适合理科学习（均）
Body 3：在尊重个体差异和个人选择的前提下，现状无须改变（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- On the one hand, girls are sensitive and believe in their feelings, and so they are more suitable for arts subjects.
- On the other hand, boys are better at analysing things and so better at science subjects.
- If the education system respects individual differences and choices, nothing needs to be changed.

7+

- On the one hand, girls are comparatively gifted for their sensitivity and intuition, which are qualities for liberal arts subjects.
- On the other hand, with better analytical power and free-thinking, boys are better suited for science subjects.
- As long as personal differences and choices are respected, there is not much to be changed about education status quo.

AUG 20，2011

V + C　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that if a police force carries guns, high level of violence will be caused in that society. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人认为**如果警察配枪**，社会中的**犯罪率会增高**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：犯罪率上升的原因有例如社会不公、信仰缺失和社会对物质的过度追求和肯定等诸多原因（均）

Body 2：在警察执法的众多手段和措施中，配枪是最后手段，震慑犯罪是主要目的（均）

Body 3：所以，警察配枪和犯罪率上升的关系非题目所示（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The increase of crime rate has many reasons.
- The police will try other measures to control crimes and carrying guns is the last one.
- So, the relation between carrying guns and the increase of crimes is wrong in the topic.

7+

- The surge of crimes originates from social injustice, absence of faith and the over-pursuit of materials happiness.
- Carrying guns is the last resort for the police among their many measures to contain and battle crime.
- Thus, the causative in the topic should be reversed.

SEP 03, 2011

V + C　EDU　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The qualities a person needs to become successful in today's world cannot be learned at a university or any similar academic institution. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

现今社会，一个人**成功所依靠的素质不能**在大学或者其他类似的**学术机构**获得。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：在现今社会，造就成功的素质有三：专业知识、实操技能和交际能力（均）

Body 2：学术机构的宗旨是传播知识，职业技能培养不是重点（均）

Body 3：但学术机构对于学生未来从事研究工作并取得成功的帮助是巨大的（均）

Closing：总结；绝大多数情况下，学术机构不能给予学生所有成功所需的素质

Arguments

5+

- Nowadays, qualities for success are professional knowledge, practical skills, and communication abilities.
- However, academic institutions focus on knowledge teaching, but not professional skills.
- In concession, academic institutions help students who will take research jobs.
- In sum, in most cases, academic institutions cannot offer training for all the qualities needed for success.

7+

- The three success-creating qualities: professional knowledge, hands-on skills and communication abilities.
- However, the current concern for academic institutions is knowledge dissemination.
- Thus, academic institutions will doubtlessly help students with a future research job on their minds.
- In sum, generally speaking, academic institutions were not created to equip students with all the qualities needed for success.

OCT 29, 2011

3V　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Films and computers games containing violence are popular. Some people say they have negative effects on society and should be banned. Others say they are just harmless relaxation. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

带有暴力内容的电影和电脑游戏很流行。有人认为它们**对社会有负面影响**，应该**被禁止**，而其他人认为它们只是**无害的休闲活动**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：暴力游戏、电影流行是因为人的负面情绪需要表达（均）

Body 2：但同时暴力游戏、电影也带来了更多的负面情绪，这就是禁止暴力影音制品的出发点（均）

Body 3：但是暴力划分的尺度确实存在争议，简单禁止实不可行（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Violent games and films express negative emotions.
- However, violent films and games build more negative emotions.
- However, there is always a discussion about the degree of violence, but simply banning violent games and films is not possible.

7+

- Violence games and films give an outlet for negative emotions, for which they are welcomed.
- However, violent films and games seem to stir up more negative emotions than they can let out.
- In concession, dispute over the amount of violence in films and games lingers, and a simple ban is not the solution.

NOV 19, 2011

3V　　LIFE

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people argue job satisfaction is more important than job security. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为**工作成就感**比**工作稳定更加重要**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：工作成就感本身就是工作中的重要收获（略/均）

Body 2：工作的意义要求工作的稳定（详/均）

Body 3：工作的稳定和成就感二者在本质上不矛盾（详/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Sense of work satisfaction is an important reason for taking a job.
- At the same time, the purpose of work needs job stability.
- Job satisfaction and job security are not against each other.

7+

- Job satisfaction is a major part of what jobs have to offer.
- The nature of jobs demands lower turnover rate.
- Job stability and job satisfaction in themselves are not in conflict.

People in both developed countries and developing countries are richer for economic growth. Studies show people in developing countries are happier than before while people in developed countries are not. Analyse reasons and what can we learn?

Translation

不论在发展中国家还在发达国家，**人们变得**愈发**富有**。研究显示**发展中国家的民众比以前更加幸福了**，而**发达国家**的民众**却没有**。分析**原因**，我们从中**明白了什么**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：发展中国家生活水平较低，幸福感基本源于经济发展（均）
Body 2：发达国家的民众对幸福定义普遍较高，经济提升不能让他们更加幸福（均）
Body 3：经济和幸福感并非成正比；同时社会、环境、文化等方面都决定着人的幸福感（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Developing countries have a lower living standard, and happiness basically comes from economy improvement.
- Meanwhile, developed countries have a higher standard for happiness and economy development may not help them with their happiness.
- So, economy development is not completely related to happiness.

7+

- Developing countries, confronted with to-be-raised living standards, equate happiness with economic development.
- However, developed countries have a demanding definition of happiness, in which case mere economic advancement does not help happiness.
- Thus, happiness is not in direct proportion with economy in light of such other factors as society, environment, and culture in play.

DEC 03, 2011

F + X　ECM　LIFE
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Today, food travel thousands of miles from farms to consumers. Why? Is it a positive or negative trend?

Translation

现今，**食物**从农场经过**长途运输**到达了消费者手中。**为什么**会有这种情况？你认为上述趋势是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：生活水平提高，人们对食物品种的需求提高（均）
Body 2：交通运输的发展，让食物长途运输成为可能（均）
Body 3：非必需的食物运输，浪费了资源，污染了环境（均）
Closing：总结；必需的食物运输是积极的

Arguments

5+

- Life gets better and people want to try new food.
- The development of transportation makes it possible to transport food for a long distance.
- Unnecessary food transportation wastes time and energy and pollutes the environment.

7+

- Life betterment certainly shows in the demand of exotic food.
- Transportation development makes it possible to move food over a long distance.
- However, when unnecessary food is transported, resources are wasted, and pollution increases.

DEC 10，2011

3V　　ECO/ENVR

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Human activities have negative effects on plant and animal species. Some people think it is too late to do anything about the problem. Others believe that effective measures can be taken to improve the situation. Discuss both views and give our own opinion.

Translation

人类活动对**动植物**产生了**消极影响**。有人认为现在处理这个问题**为时已晚**。而其他人认为可以采取行动**改善现状**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人类社会、工业的发展损毁了动植物的栖息地（均）

Body 2：温室效应等全球环境问题影响了动植物的生息（均）

Body 3：亡羊补牢，为时不晚（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The development of human society and industries destroys the habitats of plants and animals.
- Global warming and other environmental problems affect animals' life.
- It is not late to change the situation.

7+

- Social and industrial advances shatter the habitats of wild lives.
- Such global environmental issues as greenhouse effect negatively impact on plants and animals.
- It is never too late to mend.

DEC 17, 2011

F + C　F + X　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some parts of the world, there is an increasing number of people trying to find out the history of their families. What are the reasons? Do you think it is a positive or negative development?

Translation

在世界上的**一些地区**，越来越多的人在**探寻**他们的**家族历史**。**为什么**会有这种情况？你认为上述趋势是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：人口迁移和社会发展导致生活方式改变，人们对家族历史和变迁好奇（均）
Body 2：科技，特别是互联网技术的发展，为人们探究家族史提供了便利（均）
Body 3：人们对个人健康的意识加强，了解家族史对健康有益（均）
Closing：总结；积极

Arguments

5+

- Population migration and social development change lives and people are interested in the change of their own families.
- Technology especially the Internet gives convenience to the study of family history.
- People are more concerned about their health, for which reason people want to know more about family medical history.

7+

- The curiosity for family history gets stronger with the lifestyle drastically changed by population migration and social development.
- The Internet, as a sign of technology advances, facilitates the exploration of family history.
- With personal health awareness on the rise, knowledge on family medical background can be safeguarding.

JAN 12, 2012

3V　　TEK

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that the government should establish free libraries in each town. Others, however, believe that it is a waste of money since the public can use the Internet at home to obtain information. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为政府应该在**每个城镇**设立**免费图书馆**。然而其他人认为这种做法是**浪费金钱**，因为公众可以**在家通过互联网**获取信息。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：每个城镇设立免费图书馆的初衷美好，但经济上不一定实际（略）

Body 2：公众在家上网获取信息可节省政府经费，但技术上不一定可行（略）

Body 3：在经济许可的条件下要多建图书馆；网络获取信息则是大势所趋（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Setting up free libraries is a good idea, but maybe impossible because of limited government investment.
- Money will be saved if people surf the Internet for information, but technological difficulties sometimes are in the way.
- If the government has enough money, free libraries should be built as many as possible.
- It will be a trend that people go on line to get information.

7+

- Free libraries financed by the government are well intended but somehow financially impractical.
- Acquiring information on line by the general public reduces governmental investment, but faces technological constraints.
- Finance permitting, no governmental efforts should be spared to fund and support free libraries.
- On-line information acquisition is generally accepted and will be common practice.

JAN 14，2012

V＋C　LIFE　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, it is widely accepted that social skills are as important as good qualifications. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

当前，人们通常认为社交能力和优秀的学历资质一样重要。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：人是群居动物；社交能力必不可少（略）
Body 2：学习资质是能力的官方证明，从某种程度上代表能力（详）
Body 3：社交能力的缺乏将影响工作；学历资质的缺乏将导致“无法”工作（详）
Closing：总结；相比而言学历资质更加重要

Arguments

5+

- Social skills are necessary to individuals as members of the society.
- Qualifications officially prove that individuals have required skills in certain fields.
- The lack of social skills brings difficulty to life and work, while having no qualifications will sometimes kill opportunities.

7+

- Humans are gregarious and hence social abilities and skills are a must.
- Qualifications, academic or professional, are official and to some degree showcase individual calibre in specific fields.
- The lack of social skills slows down the progress of life and work, while qualification deficiency sometimes barricades the progress.

Globalisation and transnational/multinational corporations have positive effects on people's life. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

全球化和跨国企业给人们的生活带来了积极的影响。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；题目观点待查或认为题目观点不全面

Body 1：经济上，促进就业、商品全球供给，但将导致贫富分化加剧（均）

Body 2：文化上，体验多元文化，但导致个性丧失（均）

Body 3：环境上，引进先进理念和技术使生存环境改善，但生活质量可能会由于本地环境被国际化公司破坏而下降（均）

Closing：总结；全球化和跨国企业对人民生活来说喜忧参半

Arguments

5+

- Globalisation and international businesses help employment and product supply, but the gap between the rich and the poor may become wider.
- Citizens may benefit from cultural diversity, but individuality may be endangered.
- Globalisation brings new ideas and technology to better living environment, but life quality may drop because of pollution caused by international companies.
- Globalisation and multi-national enterprises are a double-edged sword.

7+

- Economically speaking, globalisation, with the entry of international businesses, boosts local employment and diversifies product supply, but the imbalance of wealth distribution may be aggravated.
- From a cultural perspective, citizens, through international integration, will undergo cultural diversity, in which case individuality on a personal level, can be diminished.
- Environmental protection can be another concern: new ideas and technology better environment; meanwhile multinational businesses may entail pollution.
- Globalisation and multi-national enterprises indeed deserve mixed reviews.

MAR 17, 2012

F + X　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The news media plays an important role in modern world. Why are they so important? Are their influences generally positive or negative?

Translation

新闻媒体在**现代社会**扮演着重要的角色。为什么它们如此重要？整体来说，媒体的影响是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；确认“新闻媒体”为议论主体

Body 1：新闻媒体确实存在虚假报道、利益报道、专注负面报道等问题（略）

Body 2：现代社会强调信息流通，新闻媒体在这个层面起到了积极的作用（详）

Body 3：现代社会处于全球化的过程中，新闻媒体充当了救灾、防疫等活动的组织者（详）

Closing：总结；总体来说，新闻媒体在现代社会中发挥了积极的作用

Arguments

5+

- Some news media cover false news, make profit from reporting and focus on the negative side of events.
- Information is a key feature of the current world, and news media help information exchange.
- Additionally, news media help to organise national or international efforts in disaster relief and epidemic prevention.

7+

- Particular news media and reports are blamed for false/misleading coverage, profit-oriented reports and emphasis on negative events.
- However, new media do play a positive part in contemporary society, where information exchanged is valuable and valued.
- Moreover, the world is undergoing globalisation, and news media function as an organiser in such (inter-) national events as disaster relief and epidemic prevention.

Ambition is emphasised in today's society. How important do you think it is for people who want to be successful in life? Is it a positive or negative characteristic?

Translation

今天的社会强调**雄心抱负**。你认为雄心抱负对于**想要成功的人**来说有多重要？你认为这个个性特点是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；适当强调“想要成功的人”这个论证主体

Body 1：雄心抱负是意欲成功的人不可缺少的特点（略）

Body 2：设定力所能及的目标，用正确的态度前进，是积极的抱负（详）

Body 3：目标过于远大容易失败；行为不择手段则会导致偏激甚至犯罪，是消极的抱负（详）

Closing：总结；抱负是成功的要素，对待和设定抱负的态度将决定雄心积极与否

Arguments

5+

- Ambition is important if success is to be achieved.
- On the one hand, ambition is positive if the goal is reasonable and achieved properly.
- On the other hand, when the goal is too high and needs extreme methods, ambition becomes negative.
- Ambition is key to success, and how ambition is carried out will decide whether the ambition is positive or negative.

7+

- In the pursuit of success, ambition is fundamental and crucial in terms of goal setting and the execution of the goal.
- On the one hand, ambition is deemed a positive force when the goal is within reach and its execution is generally appropriate.
- On the other hand, ambition can be negative if success pursuers set their goal too high and thus resort to illegal (-prone) measures.
- Success and its process entail ambition, which may be either a positive or negative force according to what people are after and how it is achieved.

MAY 10, 2012

F+C 解题 | F+X 内容 | 逻辑 | CLT 词汇

Nowadays consumers are faced with advertisements from competing companies. To what extent do you agree that consumers are influenced by advertisement? What measures should be taken to protect the consumers?

Translation

现今，消费者面对来自**处于竞争关系中**的厂商的广告，并被这些广告所**影响**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？采取**何种措施**才能保护消费者？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确“竞争厂商”这一概念

Body 1：竞争厂商进行广告营销无可厚非；消费者受到广告影响无可置疑（略/均）

Body 2：广告竞争应在合理、合法的范围内开展，且产品品质是厂商成功的根本（详/均）

Body 3：政府加强广告的监管；消费者通过口碑、试用等渠道理性判断、审慎选择（详/均）

Closing：总结；竞争广告影响消费选择；但产品优劣的是根本；消费者要客观秉持主见；政府要加强广告管理

Arguments

5+

- Companies in competition with their advertisements influence consumers.
- Advertising should be fair and legal, and after all product quality is the key to success.
- Governments should tighten supervision on competition in advertising, and consumers need to choose products wisely.
- In sum, advertising helps sales, while quality decides product success. Consumers need to protect their interest with carefulness and help from the government in this matter.

7+

- Advertisements from businesses in competition are safely acceptable and are unequivocally casting their influence on consumers.
- Advertising campaigns are to be carried out fairly and most importantly legally, and the core of competition lies in product quality.
- Governments shield consumers from false advertising with their regulatory supervision, and customers need to watch their own interest by objective feedback on product quality.
- In sum, product quality, instead of advertising, guarantees purchase; consumers are ultimately the guardian of their own interest with the help of governmental involvement.

MAY 19, 2012

F + V + C　　ECM

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Food has become cheaper due to enlarged manufacturing capacity, the use of fertilizer and better machinery. However, some people believe it will harm the health of humans and local community as a whole. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

由于生产能力的提升以及**化肥和机械的使用**，**食物价格下降**了。然而，有些人认为这种情况会对人类的**健康**和**当地社区**产生**负面影响**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从健康角度讲，化肥的使用不一定有害；机耕也十分安全（均）

Body 2：从农耕社区角度讲，化肥有可能造成社区污染；农业就业可能受到影响，但两者都可控、可解决（均）

Body 3：化肥和农机的使用是农业的进步，食物丰产、价格下降有助于解决世界饥饿困境（均）

Closing：总结；不同意题目观点

Arguments

5+

- As far as human health is concerned, machines are safe and fertilizers can be safe.
- In farming regions, the negative effects of fertilizer and machines can be respectively controlled and dealt with.
- Both fertilizers and machines are agricultural development, and that helps the global hunger problem.

7+

- From a health standpoint, the use of fertilizer, which tends to be more organic and harmless, is acceptable, and moreover farming machines are safe.
- In term of the general wellbeing of farming communities, fertilizer overuse may lead to pollution, and application of machinery causes, but both drawbacks can be controlled.
- As a historic opinion, the application of fertilizer and farming machines is a step forward, and global hunger is to some degree helped.

AUG 04，2012

3V　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In some countries, TV programmes are transmitted throughout day and night. Some people think that 24-hour TV transmission is a positive development, while others think it is negative. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

在有些国家，**电视节目昼夜连播**。有人认为全天不间断播送电视节目是一个**积极的**发展，其他人认为这是**消极的**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从电视台角度讲，增加成本但增加了节目内容（均）

Body 2：从观众角度讲，随时观看电视但深夜电视收视率低（均）

Body 3：从节目角度讲，数量增加但内容不会有本质提升（均）

Closing：总结；利弊均等，时间证明

Arguments

5+

- TV stations are having more programmes but their costs are going up.
- TV viewers are having programmes 24/7, but they usually sleep at night.
- The quantity of TV programmes is not equal to the quality of those.

7+

- Transmitting programmes 24/7 definitely increases broadcasting costs but put more programmes on a specific TV channel.
- Audience are able to enjoy TV programmes at any named hour, but most likely they choose bed over TV at nighttime.
- The dramatic increase of TV programmes does not necessarily translate into improvement of programme quality.

Mobile phones and the Internet play an important part in people's way in which they relate to others socially. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

手机和互联网在人们社交的方式中起到了重要作用。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：提升了交流效率（均/详）
Body 2：扩大了交流的范围（均/详）
Body 3：由于交流总量的扩大，交流质量受到影响，但只是交流工具的副作用（均/略）
Closing：总结；作用重要

Arguments

5+

- Mobiles and the Internet are efficient communication tools.
- Communication is widened because of mobiles and the Internet.
- As a side effect of communication development because of mobiles and the Internet, communication quality drops.

7+

- Such modern means of communication as mobiles and the Internet elevate efficiency.
- Mobiles and the Internet promote communication to an unprecedented range.
- The drop of communication quality emerges, but is merely a side effect of boosted communication.

Many countries are spending a huge amount of money on supporting their competitors to take part in some worldwide sports competitions. Others argue that it would be better if the countries spend the money on children to take part in sports. Discuss both opinions and give your own opinion.

Translation

很多国家**斥巨资**支持本国**运动员**参加**世界范围的体育比赛**。其他人认为如果把钱花在**儿童**身上去支持他们进行**体育锻炼**更好些。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：国际大赛的优秀成绩可以提高国家的国际形象，对具体体育运动有带动作用（均）

Body 2：然而，运动员的优秀不等同全民身体素质的提高，同时还可能挤压国家对全民健身的投入（均）

Body 3：全民健身，特别是青少年体育教育是国民身体素质提高的根本，其间优秀的体育人才将自然涌现（均）

Closing：总结；国家应推广青少年体育运动

Arguments

5+

- Excellent sports performance in international sports events will better national image and boost domestic sports development.
- Professional sports players' excellence is not equal to national health, and takes up governmental sports investment.
- Focusing on children sports promotion will bring health to the whole country, and excellent sports talents will appear during the process.

7+

- Outstanding performance in international sports events promotes a healthy national image to the world, and on a national level, enthusiasm in the sports will be high.
- However, individual sports excellence does not and will not translate into national elevation of physique, and somehow shrinks national investment in sports promotion to the public.
- Promoting sports to the general public, children especially, uplifts national health and outstanding individuals in the process will shine in (inter-) national sports events.

SEP 06，2012

V + C　　EDU

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people believe that everyone has the right to get university education. To what extent do you agree that the government makes it free for all people regardless of their financial background?

Translation

有人认为每个人都**有权利**享受**大学教育**；**不管**个人**经济条件**如何，**政府**都应该**免费**让每个人上大学。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：受教育的权利是基本人权（均）

Body 2：大学教育是高等教育，费用应由国家、个人共同分担（均）

Body 3：在经济条件允许的情况下，国家应尽量承担大学教育费用（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education is a basic human right and should be promoted.
- However, students and the government should share the expenses in university education, which is advanced education.
- If a country is wealthy enough, it should pay as much as possible for university education.

7+

- Education, as part of basic human rights, is to be generally promoted.
- However, university education is advanced education, and the expenses incurred are to be shared between the government and individuals.
- Economy permitting, the government is to shoulder education expenses to the best of its abilities.

Money for postgraduate research is limited. Some people think financial support from the government should be only spent on scientific research rather than research on less useful subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

研究生研究经费有限。有些人认为**政府财政**支持应该仅用在**科学研究**上而不是一些**用处不大的专业**上。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：从学术角度讲，研究作为研究生学习阶段的重要部分，政府财政对其支持不应区分对待（详/均）

Body 2：从现实角度讲，科学研究很多情况下将转化成生产力，国家给予经费重视可以理解（详/均）

Body 3：同时，用处不大的专业即人文专业，对其研究将对社会生活和传统、文化的发扬起到积极作用（略/均）

Closing：总结；学术无贵贱，同等支持；从社会发展的角度讲，科技先行，人文跟上

Arguments

5+

- Research in all fields should equally receive governmental funds as far as pure academics is concerned.
- Scientific research may help national economy and so receive more governmental funds.
- Most less useful subjects are art subjects, and will better culture and society as a whole.
- All subjects in postgraduate programmes are equal, but to develop national economy, governmental investment in scientific research will be more helpful.

7+

- Academically speaking, governmental funds are not to discriminate against research—as a vital part of postgraduate studies—in a particular discipline.
- Scientific research, in most cases, translates into increased productivity to boost economy, for which reason, governmental focus is deserved.
- Meanwhile, less useful subjects, humanities to be specific, culturally summerise social activities and provide guidance.
- No preference to certain research discipline should be directed. However, for the benefit of a country as a whole, scientific research can be prioritised.

There is a mixture of people from different cultures and ethnic groups in a country. Why and is this positive or negative?

Translation

国家中经常**融合**了**多文化、多民族**的公民。**为什么**会出现这种情况？这种情况是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：多民族多文化的原因主要是国家的历史（如美国）和地理条件（如新加坡、中国）（详）

Body 2：这种情况可能带来文化冲突和民族矛盾（略）

Body 3：但文化多样性的优势无可否认，文化交融的趋势无法阻挡（详）

Closing：总结；文化民族的融合是积极的

Arguments

5+

- Multi-culture/ethic phenomenon is because of historic and geographic reasons.
- Indeed, multiple cultures and ethnicities bring difference and even conflicts.
- However, no one can deny the advantages of cultural diversity and stop ethnic groups from coming together.

7+

- Individual national history and specific geographic facts result in multi-culture/ethic phenomenon.
- Admittedly, disagreement or even conflicts can be bred out of multiple cultures and ethnicities.
- However, advantages of cultural diversity are factual and convergence of ethnicity is unstoppable.

OCT 27, 2012

V + C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Advertising discourages people from being different individuals and they look the same. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

广告让人们**失去个性，显得相像**。你在多大程度上同意这个观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：广告的普及和同质化让人们显得相像（略）

Body 2：但是受众的个性和决定是起决定性作用的，而不是广告（均）

Body 3：而且，广告实际上是对社会公认的价值观加以总结和具体化，间接抹杀了个性（详）

Closing：总结；尽管个性特点存在，广告在物质和精神层面确实使人们趋同

Arguments

5+

- Admittedly, advertisements are popular and almost the same, and that makes people look the same.
- But, individuality prevents people from looking the same.
- Moreover, advertisements summarise social values and make them concrete, and that is bad for individuality.
- People want to look different, but advertising, as a tool, stops that with its material and spiritual effects.

7+

- The prevalence and sameness among advertisements make people resemble.
- However, personality and individuality somehow prevent people from similar looks and behaviours.
- Moreover, advertisements summarise and feature social values, and indirectly wipe out individual differences.
- Individuality is praised and yearned for, which is however checked by advertising in both material and spiritual sense.

NOV 17, 2012

F + C　F + X　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In the past, buildings often reflected the culture of a society, but nowadays, all modern buildings look alike and cities all over the world are becoming more and more similar. What are the causes of this and is it a good thing or bad thing.

Translation

过去，**建筑物**反映了一个**社会的文化**，但是**如今**，所有现代建筑看起来都很**像**，而且全世界的**城市**变得越来越**相似**。导致这种现象的**原因**是什么？你认为这种情况是**积极**的还是**消极**的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：趋同的原因是文化的交流和融合以及世界各地对城市、建筑物便利性的相似需求（详）
Body 2：消极影响——传统（建筑）文化在当地消失（略）
Body 3：积极影响——效率提高，符合现代审美，创造新的传统（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- It is because of cultural communication and the demand for convenience that cities and buildings look similar.
- The obvious drawback is the loss of culture.
- However, the advantages of the trend are many.

7+

- The assimilation in cities and architectures reflects cultural exchange and the international demand for convenience.
- The disappearance of local architectural heritage is an obvious drawback of the phenomenon.
- However, the trend is positive in terms of efficiency improvement, according to modern aesthetics and the emergence of new culture.

NOV 24，2012

V＋C　F＋X　TEK　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, more and more people like to use phones and computers and less people tend to write letters. As a result, letter writing will disappear soon. To what extent do you agree or disagree? How important do you think of letter writing?

Translation

现今，越来越多的人**使用手机和电脑进行联络**，越来越少的人写信了。这将导致**手写信件消失**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？你认为信件这种交流方式有多**重要**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：时代发展，电脑、手机的便利性在交流中无可否认（略）
Body 2：现阶段，手写信件主要体现文化内涵和对文化的追求（详）
Body 3：当今社会，手写信件体现了作者的个性（详）
Closing：总结；所以手写信件在短期内不会消亡

Arguments

5+

- Mobile phones and computers undoubtedly bring convenience.
- In current society, writing a letter by hand shows the pursuit for culture.
- Letter writing in current world is just an activity to show individuality.

7+

- As the society evolves, modern technology, represented by mobile phones and computers, unprecedentedly and undeniably facilitates communication.
- Nowadays, letter writing, no longer as a necessary means of communication, mainly reflects cultural attachment.
- Contemporary people write letters to showcase their individuality.

DEC 06, 2012

F + X　ECM　SOCIO
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Nowadays, people always throw old things away and buy new ones, whereas in the past, old things were repaired and used again. What factors cause this phenomenon? What negative effects does this phenomenon lead to?

Translation

现今，人们总是**扔掉损坏的物品**然后**重新购置**，然而在过去，人们会去**维修**破旧物品，并**再次使用**。造成这种现象的**原因**是什么？这种现象带来的**消极影响**是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：社会物质生产加强；资源过度开发（均）
Body 2：生活繁忙；过分地倾向效率（均）
Body 3：物品更新换代快，维修困难；污染问题（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- People become better at using resources for faster production, so throwing away broken things is possible.
- In life, people have little time to repair things because of busy work and life, and that will make them only focus on efficiency.
- Sometime, manufacturers update product so fast that it is impossible to find a place to repair broken things, and pollution problems happen.

7+

- Fundamentally, increased productivity and manufacture efficiency usher in the throw-away age, and resources in this case, are commonly over-exploited.
- In reality, life and work jointly pressure individuals, who as a result have no time to have broken things repaired, and who will over time become efficiency-obsessed.
- Nowadays, product update is swift, which leads to maintenance difficulties and ultimately brings waste disposal problems.

DEC 15, 2012

F + X　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

We live in cities and towns with museums, but people do not visit them. Why do you think people do not visit museums in their local places? What is the importance of museums?

Translation

我们居住的城镇里有（很多）**博物馆**，但是人们并不去参观。为什么人们不去**本地**的博物馆？博物馆的**重要性**是什么？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：博物馆教化民众、传承文化（均）

Body 2：人们不去博物馆是因为工作、生活或时间方面的原因（均）

Body 3：本地博物馆遇冷，因为人们认为参观本地博物馆可随时实施；本地文化已了解；本地博物馆档次低（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Museums educate the public and pass culture down.
- People are busy with their life and work and have no time for museums.
- People ignore local museums for their wrong ideas.

7+

- Museums are of importance in ways that citizens are educated and culture is inherited.
- People choose such realistic matters as work and family over seemingly impractical museum visits.
- Visits to local museums are scant because of multiple misconceptions of local residents.

JAN 05，2013

F＋C　　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people spend more time reading books, while others prefer to watch TV. People of the former group are more likely to develop creative imaginations and have a much better grasp of language skills. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有些人**花很多时间读书**，而其他人**更喜欢看电视**。喜欢看书的人更容易**发展想象力**，而且能够更好地**把握语言技能**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：通过电视获取信息的特点——信息单向传播；信息传播多样化（略）

Body 2：书籍通过文字传递内容，读者在阅读的过程中必然提高语言能力（详）

Body 3：书籍中的文字实际只传达了概念，读者的想象力赋予了语言生命和情感（详）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- TV is unique as far as information spread is concerned.
- Books carry information through words, and readers surely improve their language skills by reading.
- Words in books are concepts and readers' imagination gives those words life and feelings.

7+

- Information dissemination by TV features one-way communication and in a multi-media format.
- However, books, with a focus on words, undisputedly boost the language skills of readers.
- Moreover, words in books are concepts, to which imagination attaches life and feelings.

MAR 23，2013

F + V + C　　TEK

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Human society has made great technological progress in the last hundred years. Some people think this has negative effects on our life. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

人类社会已经在**过去的一百年间**取得了**伟大的科技进步**。有些人认为**这些进步**对我们的生活有**消极影响**。你在多大程度上同意这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：汽车等交通工具的发明使环境恶化（均）

Body 2：电子通讯的发展使人际关系疏远（均）

Body 3：机械化的发展，使社会向人类施压，人们的幸福感降低（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+	• Technology improvements are destroying the environment. • Human connections are loose. • Technology brings huge pressure to everybody in the society and make them less happy.
7+	• Environment has been degrading due to technological advances. • Human connections are superficially improved. • Technology incurs competition, insurmountable pressure, and hence unhappiness.

APR 18，2013

3V　　PPL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think that it is acceptable to use animals in medical research for the benefit of human beings, while other people argue that it is wrong. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人**可以接受**使用**动物**进行**医疗实验**使**人类获益**，而其他人认为这种做法是**错误**的。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：人类处于地球食物链的顶端，人类对其他动物有生杀的权利（略/均）

Body 2：而且，使用动物试药并不是滥杀，是出于人类生息繁衍、自身健康的目的（详/均）

Body 3：但人类应在尽量保证药物可靠性之后实施动物实验，并在实验不利时尽快结束动物的痛苦（详/均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Humans dominate the world and they control the life and death of animals.
- Moreover, humans use animals in experiments to help their health, but not kill animals for nothing.
- However, humans should try their best to make animal experiment safe and end the misery of animals when necessary.

7+

- Humans are at the top of food chain, and presumably, they have the power over other animals.
- Moreover, it is because of medical experiments for the benefit of human health and sustainment instead of random annihilation that animals are tested on or in the worst case scenarios, killed.
- However, humans need to, to the greatest extent, guarantee the safety of medical experiments before they are applied to animals and resort to euthanasia when necessary.

MAY 18，2013

3V　EDU　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think all children should learn history in schools. Some others think learning subjects more relevant to life is important. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为所有的**孩子**在**学校**都应**学习历史**，而其他人认为学习**和生活关系更密切**的科目更加重要。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；注意明确“孩子”这一概念
Body 1：历史和其他学校科目一样，与人们的生活息息相关（均）
Body 2：在某种程度上，历史的观点和学习方法对孩子的成长更加有益（均）
Body 3：“所有孩子在学校都应学习历史”是过度笼统的说法；学习内容、学习方法应趋于儿童化（均）
Closing：总结；孩子应该接触历史，因为历史学习的精髓有助于孩子成长

Arguments

5+

- First, history, like other subjects, is actually about daily life.
- Moreover, historic point of view and learning method will help children's development.
- However, “all kids learning history” is too absolute, and learning contents and method should be suitable to children.

7+

- First, history is as much concerned about life as other subjects if not more.
- Moreover, the viewpoint and methodology of history generally contribute to children's wellbeing and growth.
- However, “all kids learning history” seems over-generalising and learning contents and methodology should be more children-oriented.

JUN 06，2013

3V　INTERNTL　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some believe that it is governmental responsibility to provide financial support to old people after they retire, while others believe that individuals should save money for themselves. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Translation

有些人认为给**退休者**提供**经济支持**是**政府责任**，而其他人认为个人应该**存钱养老**。讨论双方观点并给出你的个人观点。

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：退休者在工作过程中向政府纳税，因此有权享受养老待遇（均）
Body 2：退休者曾经在工作岗位做出贡献，因此单位应该分担养老责任（均）
Body 3：根据现行国际通行政策，个人收入中的一部分已经作为养老金存缴（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Retired workers used to pay tax and part of the tax is for their retirement.
- Retired workers used to contribute to their jobs, and their employers should help retirement.
- According to international practices, a part of the salary is taken for retirement by the government.

7+

- Tax levied by the government is partly of a retirement purpose.
- Job contribution makes it reasonable for past employers to help with retirement.
- Generally accepted international practice draws upon individual efforts in retirement.

JUL 27, 2013

F + V + C　INTERNTL　CLT

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The restoration of old buildings in major cities in the world costs numerous government expenditures. This money should be used in new housing and road development. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

世界上的各大城市动用巨额**政府财政**去**翻新老建筑物**。这些钱应该被用于**修建新住宅和道路**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：翻新老建筑有其文化上的意义（均）

Body 2：然而政府财政可能有其他更加重要的用处（均）

Body 3：当然，翻新老建筑合理与否应取决于此举是否对人民的现实生活有帮助（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Restoration of old buildings can be meaningful in culture.
- But government money has a lot of uses.
- Last, to restore old buildings or not depends on whether it helps real life.

7+

- With old buildings restored, their cultural significance is maintained.
- However, government funds are to be allocated to multiple aspects of the society.
- Ultimately, the motivation of old building restoration should be realistic life betterment.

AUG 03, 2013

F + C　ECM　PPL
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

In many countries today, people in cities either live alone or in small family units, rather than in large, extended family groups. Is this a positive or negative trend?

Translation

在**当今**很多国家中，城市人要不然**独居**，要不然就**在小家庭中生活**，而不选择在大家庭中过日子。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：从个人角度讲，应该是积极的，因为毕竟所有人都有趋利避害的本能（均）
Body 2：从家庭角度讲，分家或合住可能喜忧参半（均）
Body 3：从社会角度讲，劣势可能更大些，例如人际沟通下降、资源浪费等（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- As far as individuals are concerned, living alone or in a small family is a good thing.
- As far as families are concerned, living alone or in a small family has its pro's and con's.
- As far as the society is concerned, living alone or in a small family maybe has more disadvantages.

7+

- Life with few family members is a sound choice normally based on reason and persnal preference.
- To families, their members moving in or out can both be positive and negative.
- From the perspective of the society, smaller family units mean reduced communication and inflated consumption of resources.

SEP 12, 2013

V + C　　ECM

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Countries with long average working time are more economically successful than those countries which do not have a long working time. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

拥有长**平均工作时间**的国家的**经济会比那些没有长工作时间的国家的经济更加成功**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：工作时间的延长和增长可能会为经济增长做出贡献（均）

Body 2：但是，工作效率应该从根本上决定了经济发展的速度（均）

Body 3：同时，国家工业结构的调整和科技的发展也大大促进了经济发展（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Long working hours maybe help the development of economy.
- But, work efficiency decides the speed of economy development.
- At the same time, adjusting industry structure and developing technology may greatly help economy.

7+

- Prolonged average working hours may contribute to economic growth.
- However, it is efficiency at workplaces that ultimately accelerates economic advances.
- Meanwhile, economy will be significantly helped with national industries restructured and technology promoted.

SEP 21，2013

F + X　　SOCIO

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Throughout history, people have dreamed of living in a perfect society, but they have not agree on what an ideal society would be like. What do you think is the most important element of a perfect society in modern world? How can people work towards achieving an ideal society?

Translation

纵观历史，人们总是梦想生活在**完美社会**，但是大家对理想社会的**定义却莫衷一是**。你认为在**现代世界中**完美社会的**最重要的元素**是什么？人们需要如何努力才能创建完美社会？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起；信息的交流是现代世界中构成完美社会最重要的元素

Body 1：信息交流能够促进经济发展、缩小贫富差距（均）

Body 2：信息交流能够保障社会公平（均）

Body 3：为了构建完美社会，人们需要团结、无私（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Communication can help the development of economy and make the gap between the rich and the poor smaller.
- Information communication makes the world fair.
- To make the best society, people need to unite and be unselfish.

7+

- Information exchange benefits economy and shrinks wealth gap.
- Socially, information communication promotes justice.
- To found the best society with information exchange, people need to be united and selfless.

OCT 10, 2013

V + C　　INTERNTL

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some people think giving aid to poorer countries has more negative effects than positive effects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

Translation

有人认为**给穷国提供援助**带来的**负面影响**大于**正面影响**。你在多大程度上同意（或者不同意）这种观点？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：给穷国的援助，不管形式如何，确实能够缓解穷国的困难（均）

Body 2：但是相关的负面效应也是不小的，援助可能造成穷国的过度依赖（均）

Body 3：给穷国最有效的援助是帮助它们掌握脱贫的能力（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- No matter what kind of aid poor countries will receive, they will be helped.
- There will be negative effects and the biggest one is that poor countries may rely on the help for ever.
- The best aid is to give poor countries the ability to be no longer poor.

7+

- Aid, in whatever form, will help under-developed countries battle difficult situations.
- However, such negative effects as over-dependence cannot be overlooked.
- Aid in its best form is the ability for countries in need to conquer poverty.

OCT 12, 2013

F + V + C　F + X　INTERNTL　ECM

解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Economic progress is one way to measure the success of a country. Some people think other factors are also important. What other factors should be considered? Within these factors, do you think one is more important than the others?

Translation

经济进步是衡量一个**国家取得的成就**的途径。有人认为**其他的因素**也很重要。还有**什么**其他因素应该被考虑到？在这些因素中，你认为有没有一个**最重要**的因素？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起

Body 1：作为国家发展的动力，文化教育是一个很重要的参数（均）

Body 2：本土文化是一个国家区分于其国际同伴的重要方面（均）

Body 3：最重要的是国家的经济繁荣，这也是上述两方面的基础（均）

Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Education is the power for a country to develop.
- Culture makes a country different from other countries in the world.
- The most important factor is good economy, and that is the foundation of education and culture.

7+

- As the stimulus of national prosperity, literacy, i. e. education, is a considerably valued parameter.
- Indigenous culture is something with which a country distinguishes itself from its international counterparts.
- Most importantly, economic prosperity is the foundation of a country and what the other two aspects mentioned above are based on.

OCT 26, 2013

F + X　INTERNTL　ECM
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

The rise of living standard in a country often only benefits cities rather than rural areas. What problems can be caused and how to reduce these problems?

Translation

一个国家的**生活水平的提高**往往**仅**使**城市受益**，而**农村**地区并没有收益。这会造成什么**问题**？这些问题怎么**解决**？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：城市过分拥挤，环境、物价、就业都会受到负面影响（均）
Body 2：粮食安全受到威胁（均）
Body 3：政府应加大对农业的补贴，缩小城乡差异（详）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- Cities will be very crowded, and a lot of things in life will be affected.
- The country may not have enough food.
- The government need to give rural areas more support, and make them better.

7+

- Over-urbanisation looms large, with its problems of pollution, high prices, and job competition.
- National food security might be challenged.
- The government needs to offer considerable agricultural subsidies and thus narrow the gap between rural areas and cities.

NOV 16，2013

F＋C　INTERNTL　CLT
解题 | 内容 | 逻辑 | 词汇

Some languages are increasing in use，while the use of many others is declining. Do you think this is a positive or negative development?

Translation

有些**语言的使用**在**增长**，有些语言的使用则在**减少**。你认为上述趋势是积极的还是消极的？

Paragraphing

Opening：总起
Body 1：对于使用大语种的人来讲，上述情况是积极的（均）
Body 2：对于使用小语种的人来讲，上述情况是消极的（均）
Body 3：对于世界而言，这只是一种文化的自然演化，没有优劣可言（均）
Closing：总结

Arguments

5+

- The trend is good for people who speak big languages.
- The trend is negative for people who speak small languages.
- The trend is just a change for the world，and there is no good or bad in it.

7+

- The development agrees with users of major languages.
- For users of shrinking languages，the imbalance surely means bad news.
- To the world，the rising and falling of languages cannot be more natural and reasonable.

雅思写作官方评分标准实例详解

“雅思写作官方评分标准”是雅思教学和考生备考最权威的参照标准；对官方发布的例文评分和评语的分析是数量化、具体化评分标准的唯一可靠的途径。

本章节将采用 3 篇摘自《雅思评分详解》不同分数段的官方例文，对评分标准进行解释和剖析，此后将结合 1 篇考官范文对雅思写作官方评分标准进行归纳、简化，为雅思写作教学改革提供理论基础。

◎ 雅思写作官方评分标准

雅思写作考试 Task 1 和 Task 2 官方评分标准

WRITING TASK 1：Band Descriptors

9	Task achievement	• fully satisfies all the requirements of the task • clearly presents a fully developed response
	Coherence and cohesion	• uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention • skillfully manages paragraphing
	Lexical resource	• uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as ‘slips’
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as ‘slips’
8	Task achievement	• covers all requirements of the task sufficiently • presents, highlights and illustrates key features/ bullet points clearly and appropriately
	Coherence and cohesion	• sequences information and ideas logically • manages all aspects of cohesion well • uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately
	Lexical resource	• uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings • skillfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation • produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a wide range of structures • the majority of sentences are error-free • makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	Task achievement	• covers the requirements of the task • (A) presents a clear overview of main trends, differences or stages • (GT) presents a clear purpose, with the tone consistent and appropriate • clearly presents and highlights key features/bullet points but could be more fully extended

（续）

7	Coherence and cohesion	• logically organizes information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout • uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use
	Lexical resource	• uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision • uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation • may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a variety of complex structures • produces frequent error-free sentences • has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors
6	Task achievement	• addresses the requirements of the task • (A) presents an overview with information appropriately selected • (GT) presents a purpose that is generally clear; there may be inconsistencies in tone • presents and adequately highlights key features/ bullet points but details may be irrelevant, inappropriate or inaccurate
	Coherence and cohesion	• arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression • uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical • may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately
	Lexical resource	• uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task • attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy • makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms • makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication
5	Task achievement	• generally addresses the task; the format may be inappropriate in places • (A) recounts detail mechanically with no clear overview; there may be no data to support the description • (GT) may present a purpose for the letter that is unclear at times; the tone may be variable and sometimes inappropriate • presents, but inadequately covers, key features/ bullet points; there may be a tendency to focus on details
	Coherence and cohesion	• presents information with some organization but there may be a lack of overall progression • makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices • may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution
	Lexical resource	• uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task • may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses only a limited range of structures • attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences • may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader

（续）

4	Task achievement	• attempts to address the task but does not cover all key features/bullet points; the format may be inappropriate • (GT) fails to clearly explain the purpose of the letter; the tone may be inappropriate • may confuse key features/bullet points with detail; parts may be unclear, irrelevant, repetitive or inaccurate
	Coherence and cohesion	• presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response • uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive
	Lexical resource	• uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task • has limited control of word formation and/or spelling • errors may cause strain for the reader
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses • some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	Task achievement	• fails to address the task, which may have been completely misunderstood • presents limited ideas which may be largely irrelevant/repetitive
	Coherence and cohesion	• does not organize ideas logically • may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas
	Lexical resource	• uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling • errors may severely distort the message
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	Task achievement	• answer is barely related to the task
	Coherence and cohesion	• has very little control of organizational features
	Lexical resource	• uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• cannot use sentence forms except in memorized phrases
1	Task achievement	• answer is completely unrelated to the task
	Coherence and cohesion	• fails to communicate any message
	Lexical resource	• can only use a few isolated words
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• cannot use sentence forms at all
0		• does not attend • does not attempt the task in any way • writes a totally memorized response

WRITING TASK 2：Band Descriptors

9	Task response	• fully addresses all parts of the task • presents a fully developed position in answer to the question with relevant, fully extended and well supported ideas
	Coherence and cohesion	• uses cohesion in such a way that it attracts no attention • skillfully manages paragraphing
	Lexical resource	• uses a wide range of vocabulary with very natural and sophisticated control of lexical features; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a wide range of structures with full flexibility and accuracy; rare minor errors occur only as 'slips'
8	Task response	• sufficiently addresses all parts of the task • presents a well-developed response to the question with relevant, extended and supported ideas
	Coherence and cohesion	• sequences information and ideas logically • manages all aspects of cohesion well • uses paragraphing sufficiently and appropriately
	Lexical resource	• uses a wide range of vocabulary fluently and flexibly to convey precise meanings • skillfully uses uncommon lexical items but there may be occasional inaccuracies in word choice and collocation • produces rare errors in spelling and/or word formation
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a wide range of structures • the majority of sentences are error-free • makes only very occasional errors or inappropriacies
7	Task response	• addresses all parts of the task • presents a clear position throughout the response • presents, extends and supports main ideas, but there may be a tendency to over-generalize and/or supporting ideas may lack focus
	Coherence and cohesion	• logically organizes information and ideas; there is clear progression throughout • uses a range of cohesive devices appropriately although there may be some under-/over-use • presents a clear central topic within each paragraph
	Lexical resource	• uses a sufficient range of vocabulary to allow some flexibility and precision • uses less common lexical items with some awareness of style and collocation • may produce occasional errors in word choice, spelling and/or word formation
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a variety of complex structures • produces frequent error-free sentences • has good control of grammar and punctuation but may make a few errors

（续）

6	Task response	• addresses all parts of the task although some parts may be more fully covered than others • presents a relevant position although the conclusions may become unclear or repetitive • presents relevant main ideas but some may be inadequately developed/unclear
	Coherence and cohesion	• arranges information and ideas coherently and there is a clear overall progression • uses cohesive devices effectively, but cohesion within and/or between sentences may be faulty or mechanical • may not always use referencing clearly or appropriately • uses paragraphing, but not always logically
	Lexical resource	• uses an adequate range of vocabulary for the task • attempts to use less common vocabulary but with some inaccuracy • makes some errors in spelling and/or word formation, but they do not impede communication
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses a mix of simple and complex sentence forms • makes some errors in grammar and punctuation but they rarely reduce communication
5	Task response	• addresses the task only partially; the format may be inappropriate in places • expresses a position but the development is not always clear and there may be no conclusions drawn • presents some main ideas but these are limited and not sufficiently developed; there may be irrelevant detail
	Coherence and cohesion	• presents information with some organization but there may be a lack of overall progression • makes inadequate, inaccurate or over-use of cohesive devices • may be repetitive because of lack of referencing and substitution • may not write in paragraphs, or paragraphing may be inadequate
	Lexical resource	• uses a limited range of vocabulary, but this is minimally adequate for the task • may make noticeable errors in spelling and/or word formation that may cause some difficulty for the reader
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses only a limited range of structures • attempts complex sentences but these tend to be less accurate than simple sentences • may make frequent grammatical errors and punctuation may be faulty; errors can cause some difficulty for the reader
4	Task response	• responds to the task only in a minimal way or the answer is tangential; the format may be inappropriate • presents a position but this is unclear • presents some main ideas but these are difficult to identify and may be repetitive, irrelevant or not well supported
	Coherence and cohesion	• presents information and ideas but these are not arranged coherently and there is no clear progression in the response • uses some basic cohesive devices but these may be inaccurate or repetitive • may not write in paragraphs or their use may be confusing

（续）

4	Lexical resource	• uses only basic vocabulary which may be used repetitively or which may be inappropriate for the task • has limited control of word formation and/or spelling; errors may cause strain for the reader
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• uses only a very limited range of structures with only rare use of subordinate clauses • some structures are accurate but errors predominate, and punctuation is often faulty
3	Task response	• does not adequately address any part of the task • does not express a clear position • presents few ideas, which are largely undeveloped or irrelevant
	Coherence and cohesion	• does not organize ideas logically • may use a very limited range of cohesive devices, and those used may not indicate a logical relationship between ideas
	Lexical resource	• uses only a very limited range of words and expressions with very limited control of word formation and/or spelling • errors may severely distort the message
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• attempts sentence forms but errors in grammar and punctuation predominate and distort the meaning
2	Task response	• barely responds to the task • does not express a position • may attempt to present one or two ideas but there is no development
	Coherence and cohesion	• has very little control of organizational features
	Lexical resource	• uses an extremely limited range of vocabulary; essentially no control of word formation and/or spelling
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• cannot use sentence forms except in memorized phrases
1	Task response	• answer is completely unrelated to the task
	Coherence and cohesion	• fails to communicate any message
	Lexical resource	• can only use a few isolated words
	Grammatical range and accuracy	• cannot use sentence forms at all
0		• does not attend • does not attempt the task in any way • writes a totally memorized response

雅思写作考试 Task 1 和 Task 2 官方评分标准对比

雅思写作考试 Task 1 和 Task 2 官方评分标准差别基本为两个写作项目文体的差别所

致——前者为说明文后者为议论文；同时，这些差别十分细微，但可能导致考试结果的差异，教学双方应给予足够的重视。具体差异如下：

01 两个写作任务评分的类别相同，均为“Task response / achievement”（“任务回应”），“Coherence and cohesion”（“连贯和衔接”），“Lexical resources”（“词汇资源”）和“Grammatical range and accuracy”（“语法范围和准确”）。

02 在“连贯和衔接”类别中，由于 Task 1 为图表说明文写作，而 Task 2 为议论文写作，故 Task 2 在 7 分档的标准中多了对“明确表达中心思想”的要求。

03 在“连贯和衔接”类别中，对于 Task 1，9 分档中明确规定了“充足且恰当地使用段落”，其余分数段没有对段落的要求，而 Task 2 在 8 分到 4 分的分数段中都有相应的要求。

04 在“任务回应”类别中，对于 Task 1，8 分档中可以使用“条目”进行说明。

05 在“任务回应”类别中，由于 Task 1 为图表说明文写作，而 Task 2 为议论文写作，故两项写作任务分别在各个分数档中对“图表信息全面涵盖”和“满足题目要求”进行了要求。

06 Task 1 和 Task 2 对于“词汇资源”和“语法范围和准确”两项标准的要求完全一致。

雅思写作考试 Task 1 和 Task 2 共有卷面评分标准

根据雅思写作考试试卷评分栏的显示，如下项目补充了根据“任务回应”“连贯和衔接”“词汇资源”和“语法范围和准确”四个类别进行的评分：

01 UNDERLENGTH：词数不足。考生应严格遵守 Task 1 和 Task 2 的词数限制（分别为不少于 150 和不少于 250）；同时要注意：直接抄录的题目原文不计入词数。

02 NO OF WORDS：词数。此项为不足词数下限时，考官扣分的具体参照。

03 PENALTY：处罚。当考生在考场违规而被记录的时候，此项扣分。

04 OFF-TOPIC：跑题。

05 MEMORISED：背诵、抄袭。过度使用“模板”资源导致失分。

06 ILLEGIBLE：字迹不清。此项目为一个短时间、考场压力难以克服的情况下的失分点，但考官往往对此评分标准要求较宽松。

◎《雅思评分详解》官方认定 9 分例文及评语

下面这篇作文，是笔者迄今见到的唯一一篇官方认定的雅思满分作文。该文虽为 Task 1，但是文章对雅思官方评分标准的诠释堪称完美。

WRITING TASK 1

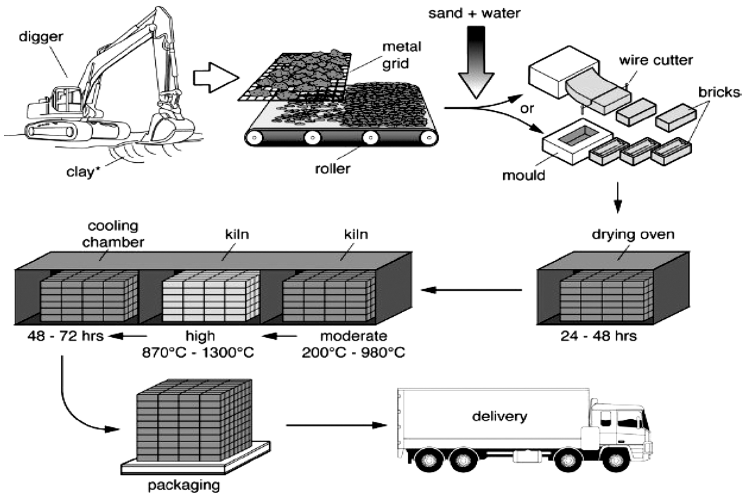
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The diagram below shows the process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Brick manufacturing



作文题目（Task 1）

Brick manufacturing

The process by which bricks are manufactured for the building industry can be outlined in seven consecutive steps.

First the raw material, clay, which lies just below the furface of soil in certain clay-rich areas has be to be dug up by a digger.

Then the lumps of clay are placed on a metal grid in order to break up the big chunks of clay into much smaller ones, which fall through the metal grid onto a roller, whose motion further segregates the bits of clay. Sand and water are added to make a homogenous mixture, which is then either formed in moulds or cut into brick-shaped pices by means of a wire cutter.

These fresh bricks are then kept in a drying oven for at least 24 and a maxmum of 48 hours, several dozens if not hundreds of bricks at a time. The dried bricks are then transferred to a so-called kiln, another type of high temperature oven. First they are kept at a moderate temperature of 200℃—980℃, then at a high temperature of 870℃—1300℃. This process is followed by cooling down the finished bricks for 48 to 72 hours in a cooling chamber.

Once the bricks have cooled down and have become hard, they get packaged and delivered to their final destination, be it a building site or storage.

官方认定 9 分作文（Task 1）

官方认定 9 分作文评语（英文原文）及分类、举例（按照写作官方评分标准进行的评语的分类和相应举例为中文）如下：

01 任务回应

This response fully satisfies the requirements of the task. All key features of each stage of the process are appropriately and accurately presented.（考官认为“该文完全满足题目要求。考生对每个步骤所有的要点都进行了得当且准确地表述”。请特别注意，“每个步骤所有的要点”这一表述体现了“任务回应”评分标准的高度。）

02 连贯和衔接

An excellent overview is given at the beginning of the response and this skillfully incorporates parts of the rubric, changing the grammatical function, to give a brief summary of the whole process. The message is very easy to read, with seamless cohesion that attracts no attention. Paragraphing, linking and referencing are all skillfully managed. The language used is very fluent and sophisticated.（考官的这段评价其实也很好地体现了优秀文段中的“连贯和衔接”。首先考官肯定了本文的整体概括——“excellent overview”，然后用并列句式对整个流程图步骤整合的技巧，也就是“parts of the rubric”，加以褒奖。具体来说，段落无缝连接“seamless cohesion”，语言非常流利且老道“very fluent and sophisticated”。）

03 词汇资源

A wide range of vocabulary and structures are used with full flexibility and accuracy. Only rare minor “slips” can be found and these do not detract from the high rating.（考官认为例文词汇灵活、准确到了无可挑剔的程度，即“with full flexibility and

accuracy”。虽然可能有一些罕见“rare”的失误，但瑕不掩瑜；这一点体现了雅思写作考试评分标准中“人性化”的一面。)

04 语法范围和准确

An excellent overview is given at the beginning of the response and this skilfully incorporates parts of the rubric, changing the grammatical function, to give a brief summary of the whole process…A wide range of vocabulary and structures are used with full flexibility and accuracy. (可能由于范文在之前三个评分标准下获得了太多溢美之词，考官没有单独赞赏例文的语法优秀。不过，在对“连贯和衔接”的评论中，考官认为考生变化了语法功能“changing the grammatical function”，即语法结构的灵活运用，达到了简述整个流程的作用。虽然对语法范围的评价是和词汇一起进行的“A wide range of vocabulary and structures”，但是语法“低调的”重要性是无须多言的。)

◎《雅思评分详解》官方认定 7 分例文及评语

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> International tourism has brought enormous benefit to many places. At the same time, there is concern about its impact on local inhabitants. Do the disadvantages of international tourism outweigh the disadvantages?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

作文题目（Task 1）

Tourism—friend or foe?

Tourism is a very big industry in the modern time and is growing quite rabidly. Thousands of people travel everywhere to various destinations every year. Arguments have come up regarding the benefits and negative impacts of tourism in places and on its local inhabitants and environment; however, I believe there are more advantages than disadvantages of international tourism.

People travel for various reasons; we travel for business purpose, holidays, visit friends and relatives etc. Travelling is mostly seen as a recreational activity. Tourism has many advantages. Tourism can play tremendous part in a country's economy, the more tourists visit a country and spend money there, the better it is for he country; in that way more money is circulated within the country and even the stability of their currency rate of

exchange persists if not improve. Vendors and shops get to sell more goods and make an income. Tourism also has its non-monetary advantages; it brings cultures and people closer. People from all around the world get to share their culture with each other and even learn more. This is a good opportunity in education.

Tourism seems to have some disadvantages too, however, I believe the problems caused by tourism are not something that cannot be solved or prevented. A lot of people believe that tourism can destroy or deviate culture and causes quite an impact on visited locations. such as pollution and littering. People can adhere to their own beliefs and way of life if they want to; no one can really forcefully influence someone to change from their morals and ethics. Pollution can be avoided by increasing usage of environmental friendly vehicles used for tours and rents, Warnings and visual education on littering and smoking. Specific times can be allocated for tours to certain areas, such as peak times where local inhabitants feel uncomfortable due to too many foreigners.

Where there are problems there can always be solutions. Tourism brings great amount of advantages for any place in many ways and is a "win-win" exchange process. The very few problems caused can always be avoided or taken care of. I believe tourism should be highly promoted, specially in traditional and poor countries with natural beauty such as Bangladesh.

官方认定 7 分作文（Task 2）

官方认定 7 分作文评语（英文原文）及分类、举例（按照写作官方评分标准进行的评语的分类和相应举例为中文）如下：

01 任务回应

The candidate addresses both aspects of the task and presents a clear position throughout the response. Main ideas are generally clear and relevant, although some supporting ideas lack focus (as in the opening of paragraph 2). （考官认为"考生设计了问题的正反两个方面，整篇文章的内容基本清晰、相关"。但是个别时候，如在第二段开头的"various reasons"有些偏离文章的要求了，即"跑题"。）

02 连贯和衔接

Ideas are generally well-organised, and there is a clear overall progression with only minor lapses where points are not well-integrated into the argument. A range of cohesive devices is used effectively, although there is some under-use of connectives and substitution, and some lapses in the use of referencing. （考官认为通篇结构安排得比较好，文章推进比较清晰，但同时提出连接手法不足和指代的使用不够连贯。简而言之，考官认为该作文应更多地使用一些从句，提高内容的连贯性和向心性。例如第二段中的"Tourism also has its non-monetary advantages; it brings cultures and people closer."这句话完全可以使用定语从句提高连贯性："Tourism also has its non-monetary advantages that bring cultures and people closer."）

03 词汇资源

A good range of vocabulary is used with some flexibility and precision. The candidate has a good awareness of style and collocation, although occasional awkward expressions or inappropriacies in word choice and word form limit the rating. （考官认为例文可以相对灵活且准确地运用词汇，即“with some flexibility and precision”，同时特别提出考生对学术说明文的特点有不错的把握，即使用词汇的复杂程度和难度相对较高。但是偶尔“occasional”的失误，让本文无法得到更高的分数，如第三段中“deviate”的误用。）

04 语法范围和准确

Likewise, a good range of sentence structures is used with a high level of accuracy resulting in frequent error-free sentences. Minor systematic errors persist, however, and punctuation is unhelpful at times. （评语认为例文语法和词汇方面的表现相仿，即整体得当，但小错比较常见“persist”，且标点的使用有时不得当。笔者对这点的体会和考官相同：文章的连贯性经常会被例文中的标点打断，特别是例文“偏爱”分号，但不能正确使用这种标点，例如例文第三段第一句话。）

◎《雅思评分详解》官方认定 5 分例文及评语

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> Children who are brought up in families that do not have large amounts of money are better prepared to deal with the problems of adult life than children brought up by wealthy parents.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

作文题目（Task 1）

International tourism has brought enormous benefit to many places. At the same time there is concern about it's impaction on local inhabitants and the enviroment.

Do the disadvantages of international tourism outweigh the advantages?

In my opinion advantages outweight the disadvantages. Firstly many countries like Egypt or Tailand live from tourism. Lots of people work there as a seilsmens or tourist guides. These countries without support of tourists wouldn't be able to function properly.

Secondly, the countries visited by tourist are plenty of places, where people just can't pass because of mere animals or plants.

Another thing is that people like traveling and seeing new exotic places. They like lie on the beach or swim in ocean.

Furthermore, tourism is now more growing industry highering tousands of people. There are making new places to work and to have fun.

But n the other hand, people often forget that they aren't the only beings on the planet.

Many tourists are living garbage just anywhere. Some of them want an exotic suvenir so they pay for illegal things like dead or live animals or some sculpture.

To sum up I think international traveling is a good thing but people must realise that there is something else besides them. They need to know that flora and fauna needs to be protected. People have to enjoy their holidays but alsow protect environment.

官方认定 5 分作文（Task 2）

官方认定 5 分作文评语（英文原文）及分类、举例（按照写作官方评分标准进行的评语的分类和相应举例为中文）如下：

01 任务回应

The input material is directly copied as an introduction to this response, and once this is deducted from the word count, the response is under-length at 194 words and so loses marks. Nevertheless, the topic is addressed and a relevant position is expressed, although there are patches (as in the third paragraph) where the development is unclear. （首先，考官指出照抄题目信息导致原文词数不足“under-length at 194 words”，以致丢分。但是考官也认为例文对题目有回应，且立场比较鲜明，尽管例如第三段的推进有些不清晰。这段评语再次给考生敲响了警钟：考官对词数要求的精确已经达到苛刻的程度了，为了不无谓丢分，请考生严格遵守作文词数要求。）

02 连贯和衔接

Other ideas are more evidently relevant, but are sometimes insufficiently developed. These ideas are clearly organized and there is an overall progression within the response. There is some effective use of a range of cohesive devices, including referencing, but there is also some mechanical over-use of linkers in places. Paragraphs are sometimes rather too short and inappropriate. （考官认为例文的结构很清晰，但是连接方式比较机械“mechanical”且重复“over-use”，例如主题段落中的简单排序。同时段落划分不当：“个别段落太过短小。”）

03 词汇资源

A range of vocabulary is attempted and this is adequate for a good response to the task. However, control is weak, and there are frequent spelling errors which can

cause some difficulties for the reader, thus keeping the rating down for the lexical criterion. （考官认为例文词汇的运用是充分的，但是拼写错误十分常见“frequent spelling errors”，以至于造成阅读障碍而丢分。同时笔者在这里补充：本例文的书写字迹水平有待提高，这个缺陷也是造成阅读障碍的一个原因。）

04 语法范围和准确

The candidate uses a mix of simple and complex structures with frequent subordinate clauses. Control of complex structures is variable, and although errors are noticeable, they only rarely impede understanding of the message. This response fully satisfies the requirements of the task. （考官认为例文兼顾了简单句型和复杂从句，例如例文在第四、五、六段分别使用了定语从句、表语从句和定语从句。这些从句的使用有时有误，但是不影响阅读和理解，故此考官认为例文在这个评分标准类别中完全达到了标准；对此，笔者不敢苟同。此项评分标准明确规定为“语法范围和准确”，尽管考生达到了“范围”的标准，但是语法使用的准确性确实有待商榷。同时笔者需要补充的是，例文中使用了很多缩写结构，这种做法是和学术论文写作“严谨”的精神背道而驰的，尽管考官没有明确说明，但笔者就此提请考生注意。）

◎《雅思剑桥真题试题集 8》考官范文和非官方评语

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

> Increasing the price of petrol is the best way to solve growing traffic and pollution problems. To what extent do you agree or disagree? What other measures do you think might be effective?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words

作文题目（Task 2）

There is no doubt that traffic and pollution from vehicles have become huge problems, both in cities and on motorways everywhere. Solving these problems is likely to need more than a simple rise in the price of petrol.

While it is undeniable that private car use is one of the main causes of the increase in traffic and pollution, higher fuel costs are unlikely to limit the number of drivers for long. As this policy would also affect the cost of public transport, it would be very unpopular with everyone who needs to travel on the roads. But there are various other

measures that could be implemented that would have a huge effect on these problems.

I think to tackle the problem of pollution, cleaner fuels need to be developed. The technology is already available to produce electric cars that would be both quieter and cleaner to use. Persuading manufacturers and travelers to adopt this new technology would be a more effective strategy for improving air quality, especially in cities.

However, traffic congestion will not be solved by changing the type of private vehicle people can use. To do this we need to improve the choice of public transport services available to travelers. For example, if sufficient sky trains and underground train systems were built and effectively maintained in our major cities, then traffic on the roads would be dramatically reduced. Long-distance train and coach services should be made attractive and affordable alternatives to driving your own car for long journeys.

In conclusion, I think that long-term traffic and pollution reductions would depend on educating the public to use public transport more, and on governments using public money to construct and run efficient systems.

官方范文（Task 2）

笔者认为此范文为上乘佳作，但在抛开文体的考虑之后，是否能够达到本论文 1.2 章节中官方认定的满分例文的功力和水准，还是一个见仁见智的问题。笔者按照写作官方评分标准进行点评如下：

01 任务回应

考官对题目的两部分任务要求，即“是否认为提高油价是治理交通问题的途径”和“其他有效措施”，在 284 词的文章中进行了充分的阐述。观点切题、立场清晰、内容得当。

02 连贯和衔接

范围结构十分清晰但是连接方式比较倾向于“内容的自然衔接”。文章中除了第二段中第二、三句之间的转折关系“but”和第四段段首的过渡关系“however”之外，并无明显的衔接的斧凿。对于这点，笔者意见有所保留：能够一气呵成、无缝衔接固然好，但是鉴于一般考生表达能力和写作经验有限，清晰的连接措施还是必要的。

03 词汇资源

范文词汇运用水平十分值得推崇。考官使用“built and effectively maintained”“attractive and affordable alternative”“long-term traffic and pollution reductions”等中等难度的词汇十分精确地进行了表达。笔者在这里提请考生注意：提高词汇的努力方向不是“更难、更大”而是“更准、更精”；而且，简单并列结构或并列形容词、副词修饰名词、动词，如“to construct and run efficient systems”和“attractive and affordable alternative”，是考官（或母语人士）经常使用的表达技巧，在《剑桥真题试题集》中其他的考官范文里也屡见不鲜。这一点值得雅思写作教、学双方注意。

04 语法范围和准确

范文通篇只有 13 句话，共计 284 词，即每句话词数将近 22。在雅思写作考试题目相对简洁但考试时间相对紧张的情况下，这种使用长句的语言能力足以体现了考官的写作能力。本范文在 13 个句子中使用非谓语动词结构（不定式和现在分词）、简单句（主谓、主系结构）、并列句（转连、顺连）和从句（名词性从句、状语从句、定语从句），可谓完美地体现了范文的语法能力。

雅思写作官方评分标准本土细化

雅思写作官方评分标准对于考生来讲好似天书，为了让考生们真正体会到“天书”的妙处，并在考试/练习中把握这些评分标准中最关键的“点”，笔者总结了针对中国考生的写作问题，将官方评分标准细化并总结如下。考生可以根据下列条目逐一核对自己的作文，如果大家能够重复下表进行核对并逐渐内化这些准则，就不仅省去了高额私教辅导费用，雅思考试写作部分顺利通过也就指日可待了！

01 在写作之前，请明确是否真正理解题意和提问内容。

02 避免使用第一、二人称代词任何形式的代词；尽量避免使用代词，最大限度降低指代错误。

03 避免使用疑问句、感叹句和省略句（含有“…”“and so on”“etc.”等结构的句子）。

04 不可使用缩写。

05 最好使用全球化的例子，避免本国化、本地化的例子。

06 避免绝对性质的表达，表达应留有余地。

07 指代需要清晰，慎用“this”“that”进行指代。

08 尽量使用齐头空行式（Block）的写法；理想段落长度最长为 7 行左右。

09 尽量不要在句首使用“and”“but”“or”“so”“for”等连词。

10 使用连接词和连接手段（介词短语和副词最常用）。

11 请正确使用逻辑。

12 使用标题句/总起句概括整段内容；且整段内容绝对不可超出标题句/总起句概括的内容范围。

13 正确使用可数名词（如果一个可数名词前没有代词、冠词、数词，或该名词不是复数形式，那么此可数名词用法必错）。

14 严格遵守“主谓一致”的各项原则。

15 标点符号规范、清晰。

16 在一个主从复合句中，使用一个主句和一个从句。

17 在“to”之后可以加名词、代词、现在分词和动词原型等结构。

18 避免“连贯句式”（如果一个句子中，在没有从句关系、连词和适当标点的情况下，连续出现两个或者两个以上的带有时态的动词，此句即为连贯句式，那么此句必错）。

19 不要使用模糊/空洞的词汇和表达，例如“many”“a lot of”“nice”“interesting”。

20 使用形容词和副词；使用“and/yet”连接并列的形容词和副词去修饰名词和动词。

21 使用同义词、反义词，避免行文重复。

22 注意单词词形变化，准确使用单词的相应词性。

23 避免机械的翻译表达，尽量使用成语（所谓“固定搭配”）、地道的表达和搭配。

24 使用英英词典再次确认单词的意义，确保无误地使用单词。

懂论证，会写作

为了能让考生更加了解雅思考试 Task2 论证的基本原则，更加清晰地理解本书中相应观点的形成过程，本章节特别归纳了论证的基本原则和相关概念的解释。为了能够更加直观地展示、说明相关概念，本章节将以“吸烟有害健康”为例，为大家进行说明。

◎ 基本概念

01 论题（statement/subject matter）

即“要讨论什么”；为了能够文、题对应，考生一定要仔细阅读考试题目，并明确相关概念。在“吸烟有害健康”这个话题中，原则上说，我们的论题应该包括“二手烟”即“second-hand smoking”部分的内容。

02 提问（方式）（question/question type）

我们在前文中已经说明了集中最常见的提问方式。不同的提问方式无疑将导致不同的写作思路和文章结构，如，“吸烟有害健康，对吗?”和“吸烟有害健康，还是一个公认的事实吗?”这两种提问方式自然导致两篇截然不同的文章。

03 角度（angle）

简单地说，就是“在哪个方面，某事/某人如何了”，重点就是“哪个方面”。“吸烟有害健康”，通过改写，我们可以得到“在健康方面，吸烟是有害的”，这样一来，我们的角度就是“医疗、健康”了。当然，我们可以根据具体题目，对“吸烟有害”从“对儿童心理/生理影响”、“个人财务”等方面进行论述和分析。

04 主体（main body）

即上述说明中“某事/人”。在“吸烟有害健康”这个题目的论述中，可能不仅要谈到“主动吸烟者”，还可能要涉及“被动吸烟者”。

05 立场（side/position）

在“吸烟有害健康”中，“立场”这一概念十分明显，和其对立立场“吸烟对健康没有伤害”互相否定。在之前提到的雅思话题提问方式的分类中有一个类别为 3V，就是题目中“甲方”、“乙方”和“我方”的三个观点的陈述和论述。同时提请考生注意两点：一，很多雅思写作 Task2 题目中只有一方观点；二，有些题目的双方观点不是类似上文举例中一个论题里的两个互相否定的观点，而是相关的两个论题（例如，有人认为国家应该发展教育，其他人认为应该发展科技）。这样一来，虽然看来还是双方立场讨论，但题目已经包含两个论题了。

06 中心（thesis）

“中心”实际上是“论证中心”的缩减表达，即文章的中心思想。如果我们的题目是“吸烟有害健康，对吗?”，我们可以确定的中心就是“吸烟确实有害健康”或者“吸烟不会对健康造成危害”。

07 支持观点（supporting ideas）

即支持论证中心的想法和论证。如果我们的论证中心是“吸烟确实有害健康”，那我们可选的“支持观点”即为：烟草含有有害化学成分；吸烟者的平均健康水平低于不吸烟者的平均健康水平等。

08 反驳观点（opposing ideas）

即用来证明某个观点不成立、不正确的逻辑推演或事实例证。例如论题为“吸烟有害健康”，那么反驳观点可以设定为“有事实证明吸烟和健康没有直接关系”。

09 驳斥（refutation）

提出、展开、充实“反驳观点”的过程即为“驳斥”，一般在文章中以段落形式出现。

10 让步（concession）

有两种具体形式，如果文章的观点是“吸烟有害健康”，那么“让步”即为“吸烟有害健康并不是普遍的真理；有人吸烟一生并无大碍”或者“吸烟对健康没有伤害这个说法有一定的数据、实证研究的支持”，也就是“支持方的弱化”或者“反对方的申辩”。笔者建议大家在雅思作文中采用前者，即“支持方的弱化”来进行让步论述。

11 证据（evidence）

俗称“例子”，可以是事实也可以是数据。例如“有事实证明吸烟和健康没有直接关系”这一观点的例证就是：“日本是世界上人均寿命最长的国家，同时也是世界人均烟草消费量最大的国家。”

12 论证（argumentation）

明确中心，提出观点，论述观点的整个过程就是论证。基本可以理解为议论文的主体段落（详见 16）的总和，或宽泛地理解为整篇文章。

13 瑕疵（flaw）

可以理解为陈述中的不当之处。例如在“吸烟有害健康”这一论断中，瑕疵有三：主动、被动“吸烟”没有明确；“有害”这一效果的适用范围忽略了对个例的考虑；“健康”并不等同于“身体健康”或“呼吸体统健康”。

14 逻辑（logic）

词典英文释义的直译为“以严苛的真实性原则去进行推理和评估”。“吸烟有害健康”的逻辑表达形式为“吸烟✍健康受损”；如果这个推导成立，就是成立的逻辑，反之就是错误的逻辑，或者是没有逻辑关系的两个陈述。

15 背景、介绍（background & introduction）

基本可以理解为“有提出论题、引出观点功能的表达”，一般以句子形式出现，一般为首段首句或每个主体段落（详见 16）第二句。

16 主体段落（body paragraph）

即提出观点，论述观点的段落，一般长度为两至三个段落，放在文章的中间部分。

17 标题句（topic sentence）

即“总起句”，也就是每个主体段落的中心思想，以简介的表达形式在段首出现。

18 支持句（supporting sentence）

即对“总起句”起解释说明作用的句子。如果一个段落的总起句为“某些吸烟习惯尤为有害”，支持句可以写成“起床后立即吸烟、饭后立即吸烟都是烟民的习惯性做法，但这些吸烟习惯加剧了烟草对身体的伤害”。

19 发展句（developmental sentence）

即对支持句的推演和延伸。如果继续“支持句”的例子，我们会得到如下“发展句”：“起床后立即吸烟把人体中的尼古丁含量立即提高，为了保持尼古丁含量在一个较高的程度，人们将更加频繁地吸烟”或/和“饭后吸烟使烟草中的有害成分随食物被吸收，进入更多的脏器，造成更大的伤害”。

20 结论（conclusion）

即文章观点的汇总，或文章中心的重申。在雅思作文中，结论的撰写需要改写、缩写等语言技巧的支持。

经典范文

Some people think secondary school students should learn international news as one of their subjects, while others believe that this is a waste of valuable school time. Discuss both views and give your own opinions.

2013, JUN 22

Brief/Summary	P × × ×	3V
Test analyses	P × × ×	INTER/NTL EDU

(Word count = 298)

"Butterfly effect" will never be a mere concept to illustrate the **inconspicuous yet inevitable chain of events** in light of global integration. International news covers the global happenings of importance and reach out to worldwide audience. However, whether secondary school students, ranging from around 12 to 18/19 years old, should take international news as a school subject is yet to be examined.

Admittedly, international news updates do **allow and require an international viewpoint**. It would be irrational for individuals in this age of global integration to lead **a secluded life** without the knowledge of ongoing incidents in the world. Thus, international news will evidently benefit its users, and accordingly wiser decisions about life can be made.

However, secondary school students are generally supposed to concentrate on knowledge acquisition in science and liberal art. **With reference to** students **approaching adulthood**, academic knowledge is more relevant because they are either preparing for higher education or starting their career upon graduating from secondary school. Either way requires a solid foundation of knowledge, be it about science or liberal art.

Moreover, international news **does not and should not pass for** a school subject, despite that it is increasingly relevant with older students. First, international news can be of a political stance, which might be in conflict with that of the students. Second, to digest international news, students need considerable **background knowledge and analytical abilities**, and those **prerequisites** bar students from taking the news in. Even though older secondary school students may take the news better and **see more relevance** in news with their life, it is better to acquire news however they see fit than to have international news as a school subject.

In sum, international news benefits secondary school students, but having it learned as a mandatory school subject appears **far-fetched**.

Today, the quality of life in large cities is decreasing. What are the causes and solutions?

2013, MAY 11		
Brief/Summary	P × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	P × × ×	SOCIO

(Word count = 320)

Math is transparently and efficiently explanatory: when what large cities have to offer is the dividend and the ever-increasing population the divisor, the quotient—life quality—is bound to decrease. From the perspective of this essay, life quality drops because of the population-induced problems of traffic congestion, pollution acceleration and job competition.

The larger the scale of a city is of, the more residents there are and accordingly the heavier the traffic will be. "Sitting in the traffic" is no longer exaggeration but a vivid description of rush hour traffic in most major metropolises. Obviously, time spent on the road is spent for virtually nothing, and efficiency is diminished no matter the trip **is of a business or pleasure nature**.

Moreover, it is truth that a bigger population leads to enlarged consumption, which ultimately ends at the dump. Despite that environment-friendly lifestyle is **gaining popularity worldwide**, the negative effect of (over-) consumption is **weighing on** the large-scaled cities. The latest WHO statistics shows that over half of the highly populated cities are confronted with waste disposal and pollution deadlock: waste is growing at a speed that disposal capacity can never match.

Last but not least, with growing population, **job market is practically shrinking and livelihood toughens**. Job supply is relatively of a more stable state when compared with the increasing demand brought by booming population growth, be it because of high birth rate or immigration. For the reason mentioned above, it is undeniable that employment rate is dropping and job descriptions are getting longer.

With the source of the problem and its sub-categories considered, the curb on the lowering of life standard in major cities is population control through such means as bettering life/job conditions in secondary cities to **divert population flow**, raising the living cost in major cities to minimise pointless **competition-derived pressure**, and issuing governmental policies to supervise the sound municipal development **from a broader yet more insightful perspective**.

Some people think that older school children should learn wide range of subjects and develop knowledge, while other people think that they should only learn a small number of subject in detail. Discuss both sides and give your own opinion.

2013, APR 27

Brief/Summary	P × × ×	3V
Test analyses	P × × ×	EDU

(Word count = 314)

For older school children, **namely** pupils **approximately** in the band around 10 to 12 years old, learning a range of subjects for knowledge development or **a limited number of** disciplines thoroughly confronts educators and parents **alike** with a seemingly **win-win situation**.

On the one hand, dabbling in multiple subjects may win the argument because of the broadness of knowledge acquired through the process. Admittedly, knowledge to be mastered is much for school children in the age group, and a wide horizon of knowledge may doubtlessly benefit their future learning process and becoming **a contributing individual** in the society. Additionally, learning multiple subjects for the particular age group will offer a golden opportunity of academic choices according to **individual preferences**.

On the other hand, working intensively on certain subjects brings insights, which may possibly lead to **expertise**. In this **fast-evolving** world, **cutting-edge ideas** are essential and most of them are from experts in specific fields. Starting to focus on certain fields/subjects from a young age seems only logical in terms of better **exposure to** the subject (s) and the possibility of leading in the field (s). Also, with learning concentration and teaching experience, young learners are likely to find out their ability in corresponding fields and wiser academic decisions can be made.

However, both sides meet challenges. The lack of maturity and learning ability will hinder learning experience of a wide range of subjects, that is, children, though in the older category, just cannot handle the huge **academic intake** while **accumulating life experience**. Similarly, to focus on certain subjects, even for older kids who have a better comprehension ability compared with the younger ones, denies the possibility for older kids to shift their interest and learning direction, and thus, seems **irrational**.

In summary, both ideas will be workable if they work together and if the wider range is reasonably shrunk and academic focus becomes relatively less intensive.

Some people believe that studying in a college or university is the best way for students to prepare for their future career. Others think they should leave schools as soon as possible to develop their career through work experience. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2013, MAR 9		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	3V
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	EDU LIFE

(Word count = 280)

Work is an **indispensable** part of life, and thus the acquisition of **job-related knowledge** is vital for career development. This is where opinions differ: some hold tertiary education as the preparation for jobs, while others side with the belief that practice makes perfect. From a personal perspective, verdicts vary in terms of situations.

On the one hand, universities are celebrated for knowledge input, which **spurs** future jobs. As higher education, colleges and universities equip students with **knowledge of a specific direction**, which will up future job performance. Moreover, the opinion mentioned above is **almost universally acknowledged by** hirers, who in most head hunting cases put forward detailed requirements for related learning experience.

On the other hand, work experience is safely indispensable and thus deserves attention. Compared with academic knowledge, authentic working experience, however, has **a more hands-on focus**. Admittedly, there is a difference between the academic side and practical side of jobs; moreover, there might even be conflicting understandings towards the same cases in real working environment. There should be no argument that job performance is the ultimate judge and hence practice and experience gained at work turn out more **relevant**.

Ultimately, it is the personal decision on future career that dictates the source of job-related knowledge. Knowledge accumulated at higher education would raise the possibility of securing and excelling in a research or knowledge-intensive job, while experience acquired through jobs addresses the practical side of the job and thus is a more reasonable path for jobs of a more practical nature.

In sum, the nature of the job is the final judge of the validity of knowledge and experience gained through colleges and university or at authentic work scenarios.

Some people think lawbreakers should be sent to prison, while others think there are some alternatives (e. g. make them do work which also benefits the local community) for those whose crimes are minor. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2013, FEB 16

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	3V
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	SOCIO

(Word count = 267)

Alternatives, with the intention for betterment and ingenuity, always charm the **thinkers and doers alike**, and whether offender of minor crimes should be imprisoned or **condemned** to helpful labour work is yet to be examined. This article tends to favour the latter measure.

With respect to **crime prevention**, imprisonment meets no rival. Laws and their enforcement, imprisonment for example, in the first place were meant to **curb crimes**. It is the **dire consequences dictated by** laws and law enforcement organs that are supposed to **suppress** the illegal thoughts and actions from being carried out. In that sense, imprisonment works to **battle crimes**, be they felonies or misdemeanours.

Both measures are commendable to curb re-offense. As far as **criminal correction** is concerned, imprisonment and forced labour work are both effective. First, freedom is deprived, at least partially to diminish or minimise the possibility of re-offense. Second, with both measures, offenders are educated to **reflect on and repent of** their wrongdoings. With those measures instated, re-offense is likely to drop.

Such alternatives as community service are more **applicable** to minor crimes. Alternative measures other than imprisonment are fit for people committing minor crimes because of the lesser harm their crimes caused. Community service, **as a prominent alternative**, is generally used to save offenders with minor crimes from contacting with felons in prison, **foster a dedication and kindness to society**, and possibly **equip** offenders **with** work skills for their later life. Cases of correction of petty crimes with community service is internationally witnessed and have become a general practice.

In sum, for offenders with minor crimes, non-imprisonment alternatives are **commendable**.

We live in cities and towns with museums, but people do not visit them. Why do you think people do not visit museums in their local places? What is the importance of museums?

2012, DEC 15

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	CLT

(Word count = 288)

Cultural heritage, with its **artifacts**, has never failed to represent the **life conditions and human mentality** no matter it **dates back to** thousands of years ago or just yesterday. However, museums, with their rich cultural contents, receive significantly less local visitors, which is a thought-provoking case and asks for explanations.

Museums are of importance in ways that citizens are educated and culture is inherited. It is indeed hard to live a culturally barren life without all the artistic wonders and relics passed down throughout history, and this is where museums fit in. Museums are **commissioned privately or funded by the government** hold and protect artifacts, promote knowledge and traditions, and symbolise social recognition and public appreciation of culture and tradition.

However, people choose such realistic matters as work and family over**seemingly impractical** museum visits. As life accelerates, people tend to **prioritise** their work involvement and life improvement and pay less attention to cultural or aesthetic matters, i. e., the theme of museums—people believe museum visits will help but not in a material/realistic manner.

Visits to local museums are scant because of multiple **misconceptions** of local residents. First, local residents **in immediate vicinity of** museums are overly assured of their "prompt trips to museums", which they actually never take. Second, a general misconception is that local residents are familiar with their culture and traditions detailed by local museums, and **there is no point of** their visiting them. Third, more possibly, local residents may **have a lesser opinion about** the collection, scale and the standards of local museums, and **are more committed to** trying "more famous" ones.

In sum, museums deserve better attention for their cultural significance, and citizens less **frequent** local museums for their **over generalising and misconceived ideas**.

Nowadays, males and females tend to have babies late in their life. What factors cause this development? What are the effect on the society and family life?

2012, DEC 8

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	SOCIO

(Word count = 294)

As an optimal choice or not, modern people tend to have children at a later time of life, which may impact as much on society as on themselves.

The rationale behind late childbirth is simple: joint pressure from work and life delays the "baby plan" of couples. Contemporary people tend to believe they live to work, the opposite of the more **humanistically reasonable** version, and children at home would naturally hold them back from **giving 100% if not 120% to work**. Moreover, couples, while weighing the pro's and con's of having children, most likely have their own parents to look after and **cannot afford to be distracted**.

Late childbearing shrinks population, but leads to grey hair **conundrum**. On the bright side, having children late slows down the population growth, which accounts for a merit of the personal choice. However, low birthrate incurs grey-hair problems: the percentage of senior citizens will be increasingly higher and hence the heavier burden of medical care and decreased labour force for the society. Also, **an aging society is generally criticised for its lack of innovation and free thinking**.

On a family level, late childbirth replaces domestic happiness and sense of family with a more **sensible** family planning. **Almost convincingly**, children or a child makes a family whole and brings about happiness. However, people do **withhold** their plans for children to cope with their overloaded schedule or **financial constraints**. Additionally, current social emphasis on individuality and freedom crosses children off couples' list: children are just concerns and burdens modern people are not committed to.

In sum, couples having children in later part of their lives is **out of realistic concerns** and impacts on individual families and the society as a whole in multiple ways that can be beneficial and detrimental.

Nowadays, people always throw old things away and buy new ones, whereas in the past, old things were repaired and used again. What factors cause this phenomenon? What negative effects does this phenomenon lead to?

2012, DEC 6

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	ECM SOCIO

(Word count = 295)

Over the decades, life improvement has been evident in throwing away broken household gadgets and replacing those with new ones; in contrast, people would choose repairing over acquiring new ones some time ago. There are multiple factors behind this change, which leads to negative effects.

Fundamentally, increased productivity and manufacture efficiency **usher in the throw-away age**, and resources in this case, are commonly over-exploited. Technological advances **spurs** production, which in turn translates into a considerably higher demand for (raw) materials made from/of natural resources. The reasoning is simply put as this: the faster people produce, the more possibly people dump old things, and the more resources are (over-) exploited.

In reality, life and work **jointly** pressure individuals, who as a result have no time to have broken things repaired, and who will over time become **efficiency-obsessed**. With development and efficiency being the theme of this epoch, people tend to overwork to cope with never-unsatisfying work results and ever-rising life standards, and they just do not have the time to repair or have broken items repaired, **which would be easily replaced otherwise**. However, it is because the change that people tend to **want more but care less**, and put efficiency over such traditional merits as being economical and grateful.

Nowadays, product update is swift, leads to decreased maintenance, and ultimately brings **waste disposal** problems. Technology has been updated at such a speed that in certain cases, it is even more financially reasonable to replace broken things than repair them. In that case, broken things are dumped, which in time **pressures and possibly overload** waste disposal, and **that has been more a fact than speculation.**

In sum, replacing instead of repairing broken things is generally due to social/technological advances, and negatively impacts on environment and helpful personal values.

Nowadays, more and more people like to use phones and computers and less people tend to write letters. As a result, letter writing will disappear soon. To what extent do you agree or disagree? How important do you think of letter writing?

2012, NOV 24		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	V + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	F + X TEK CLT

(Word count = 257)

Communication is an **innate** quality of humans, and as society advances, various means has been adopted to better **the conveyance of message**, among which letter writing is significant. However, letters are **seemingly** dying out due to the emergence of such technology-based methods as phones and computers, which this passage believes will not happen in a short time.

As the society evolves, modern technology, represented by mobile phones and computers, **unprecedentedly and undeniably** facilitates communication. Presumably, few can argue about the efficiency of communication when phone calls, emails, instant messaging and video chats are compared with letters. **With modern technology, contacts are literally just a click away.**

However, letter writing, nowadays no longer as a necessary means of communication, mainly reflects cultural attachment. First, the art of **penmanship** might be a personal choice in particular cases, but does bear **aesthetic values** passed down through generations. Moreover, certain features and requirements for letter writing as in the opening and closing are the **distillation** of traditional beliefs of courtesy and respect for example.

Moreover, contemporary people write letters to **showcase** their individuality for one reason. When stripped of uniqueness in communication, letter writing allows their writers the flexibility and choices in paper, pens, fonts and marginalization. Consciously or unconsciously, different writers **exemplify** in letters their personal traits and preferences in the aspects mentioned above, which is always summarised as follows: how he writes is what he is.

In sum, though unfavourably compared with technology-based methods of communication, letter writing still assumes its unique role of honouring traditions and expressing individuality.

Nowadays, young people are living in a wealthier and safer life, but they are less happy. Give the reasons for this phenomenon and analyze the solutions.

2012, DCT 22

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	SOCIO PPL

(Word count = 344)

Young people—**as the backbone of the future world**—have acquired more than enough attention from the society. As the life security and the material aspects of the young are generally rising, their sense of satisfaction lowers. Causes and countermeasures for the undesirable situation are multiple and will be expatiated as follows.

Individuals in the modern world are devoted to work to **achieve constant life betterment**, during which they actively shoulder pressure and passively give up happiness. Contemporary society tends to value tangible success, and hence such non-material aspects are harmed as family relations and inter-personal communications, where happiness generally derives. To address the problem, the balance between work and life has to be regained so that relaxation, comfort and happiness are once again possible.

Moreover, increasing **mundane** comforts, especially for young people **who were born with a silver spoon in their mouth**, diminish the necessity for accomplishment and then the possibility of happiness. Though traditionally held negative, pressure does serve as an incentive to boost performance in most cases and the sense of happiness after goals are fulfilled. In this case, charity work would likely be the solution for the young to contribute to the society, **fulfill their personal worth**, and **harvest satisfaction**.

Ultimately, the pursuit of individuality for the young does not always satisfactorily work out. Youngsters are celebrating their unique thoughts and behaviours, which however may be criticised even disowned by the society either because of their **impracticality or advancedness**. It is most likely because of wealth and safer environment that youngsters are **striving for** individuality in matters as trivial as hairstyle or underwear design or as concerning as career direction and family structure, but in vain, which naturally leads to unhappiness. As a solution, young people need to adjust themselves to reality, lower their expectation for the social recognition of their individuality, and carry on their beliefs and practices within reasonable, if not legal boundaries.

In sum, for young people in their safer and wealthier lives, happiness does not come from **wantonness**, **self-interest**, or **confrontation** but **devotion**, **selflessness**, and **reconciliation**.

Money for postgraduate research is limited. Some people think financial support from the government should be only spent on scientific research rather than research on less useful subjects. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2012, DCT 15

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + V + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	INTER NTL

(Word count = 277)

The **pursuit of knowledge and dedication in research** are almost inseparable and postgraduate studies are a perfect example. An argument is that governmental funding should go to postgraduate programmes specialised in science research instead of other "useless" disciplines, which is objected to in this writing.

Generally speaking, governmental funds are not to **discriminate against** research—as a vital part of postgraduate studies—in particular disciplines. The focus and the purpose of postgraduate programmes are to educate candidates through research in named disciplines, so funding—in which governmental share is **paramount**—is necessary despite the nature of subjects. Thus discriminating funding policies are theoretically unfounded and practically unviable.

On the one hand, scientific research in graduate schools most likely **translates into** increased productivity to boost economy, for which reason, governmental focus is deserved. It is commonly believed that graduate schools are cradle of scientific/technological breakthroughs, and in reality some are closely working with governments for practical purposes: to better technology and raise productivity **to ensure total national advancement and international competitiveness**.

On the other hand, "less useful" subjects, humanities to be specific, culturally summerise social activities and provide guidance. Humanity studies has immediate effects on such life aspects of life as traditions in contemporary life, inter-personal relations, physical wellbeing, meaningful relaxation and better **personal finance**. Thus, government investment in the postgraduate research of humanity subjects boosts the studies **in related disciplines**, whose fruits aim to improve **the life of the masses**.

To conclude, in theory there should be no preference to certain postgraduate research areas because of the nature of postgraduate studies. However, according the status quo of specific countries, postgraduate research in certain disciplines **can be prioritised**.

In some countries, TV programmes are transmitted throughout day and night. Some people think that 24-hour TV transmission is a positive development, while others think it is negative. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2012, SEP 04

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	3V
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	CLT

(Word count = 314)

TV and its programmes have been **a major option for** information collection and pastime, and as an **innovation**, TV transmission is turning 24/7—an advance to some and a setback to others.

For TV stations, transmitting programmes 24/7 definitely increases broadcasting costs but put more programmes on the TV. There is no argument that the costs for programme operations and equipment maintenance are surely to increase if not double what they were if programmes are on air throughout the day. However, more programmes are available to TV audience especially at hours when few other pastimes are impossible, even though some programmes are just rebroadcasts.

Audience are able to enjoy TV programmes **at any named hour**, but most likely they choose "hit the sack" over TV at nighttime. Day time TV programmes easily fit in the schedule of a housewife, and **after a day's worth of** work or study, TV is a preferred choice for people to relax and is believed to be the theme of **quality time** for a family. However, sleep at night is such a precious thing that most would gladly give up their nighttime TV shows. Thus, broadcasting overnight generally seems to be a waste of resources.

As far as the TV programmes are concerned, the dramatic increase does not necessarily translate into improvement of programme quality. **With** transmission **almost doubled**, TV stations and programme production teams have to work more efficiently **to fill the slots**. With programme productivity not being able to double overnight, TV stations/channels are forced to rebroadcast old shows or shows that are produced under a difficult deadline or even with haste, in which case programme quality likely drops.

With all the pro's and con's considered, it is only safe to say transmitting TV programmes 24/7 is a mere development, whose validity is yet to be explored and on which a final verdict is to be passed.

Some people think news has no connection to people's life, so it is a waste of time to read the news in newspaper and watch television news programmes. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2012, JUN 09

Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	V + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	CLT

(Word count = 269)

In this age of information, news becomes the **beneficiary** and is **disseminated** over multiple media platforms. However, news, at least to some, can be a waste of time because it does not actually concern real life, which this article tends to argue and disagree.

Admittedly, certain individuals ignore news for their specific reasons. The most common belief is that news might not necessarily be true, which is truth. But, in defense of news, it is somehow impossible to deliver news, with or without **commentary**, completely as it is, due to **information imbalance**, **technical limitations** and **sheer unintended misinterpretation** of news events/coverage.

However, news coverage is in essence **information gathering and sharing**, and in reality **dictates** individual practices in specific areas of life—personal finance and health **just to name a few**. It is daily practice that people watch or read newspaper to collect stock exchange information, on which their business moves are based. Also in the health sector, most probably, the public acquire the **latest update on** certain epidemic disease and **take precautions**.

Moreover, social values are reflected through news coverage, and thus news acquisition guides individual involvement in the society. The public choose news media for information and inevitably commentary as well, and commentary is opinions, which, **when generally believed**, **translate into** social values. Thus, consciously and unconsciously, news users, guided by news-turned values, carry out their **personal affairs and inter-personal communications** in the "approved manner".

News coverage, despite its own demerits, is attention-worthy and will somehow impact lives, for which reason the statement in question here **can be dismissed as a false argument with an untrue premise**.

It is no longer necessary that animals should be slaughtered and made into either foodstuffs or non-foodstuffs, such as fur and medicine. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2012, APR 28

Brief/Summary	P × × ×	V + C
Test analyses	P × × ×	PPL

(Word count = 324)

Animals are the natural companions to human beings, who have been improving their lives at the cost of animal lives in various ways for around 3 million years, and now humans are questioning the practices of killing animals for the purposes of food, fur and medicine.

As **omnivores**, human kills animals for food purpose, which is **permissible** as long as humans do not endanger species survival. Such nutrition elements as animal proteins and animal fibres are so helpful as to be necessary for the physical wellbeing of humans, especially in modern life where humans are both **physically and mentally challenged** at work and life. Moreover, the skills of **animal domestication** have long been acquired by humans for meat supply to prevent the **random** killing and eating of animals, particularly the endangered species.

With technology at an unprecedented height, chemical or synthetic materials have safely and most likely replaced animal ingredients in medicines. Traditionally, animals or animal parts have been believed to possess **healing functions**, but related practices are currently decreasing and should be totally stopped because virtually there is no medication that is technologically impossible. Thus, animal-based medicines are mostly **superstitious/traditional placebos** and animal killing is this category should be banned.

The demand for clothing made of furs **is purely out of** vanity, in which case killing animals for the purpose of decoration should be banned. Because of the **rarity** of certain animals and their **physical features**, furs, horns and tasks for example, people kill those animals for certain body parts **as a trophy or out of sheer vanity**. Thus, slaughtering animals in this sense is purely an abuse of the power and intelligence that humans have over other animals, and should be and are being **cracked down** by law.

To conclude, the **validity** of animal killings should be discriminated in specific situations: killing domesticated animals for food should be allowed, and to maintain bio-diversity, **avoidable** animal slaughter should be forbidden, legally if necessary.

People in both developed countries and developing countries are richer for economic growth. Studies show people in developing countries are happier than before while people in developed countries are not. Analyse reasons and what can we learn?

2011, NOV 26		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	ECM SOCIO

(Word count = 272)

Social development, particularly in the economic sector, has been the perpetual concern of the public because of its function in uplifting life standards and inducing happiness. This article is to expatiate the link between economic prosperity and sense of happiness as in the fact that citizens from developing countries are becoming happier while those from developed countries are not.

Developing countries, facing **to-be-raised life standard**, equate happiness with economic growth. Developing countries are commonly confronted with demand for economic advances, only with which can citizens lead an improved life. Due to the **comparatively** lower entrance level of the economy, improvement, virtually of any scale, is **noteworthy**, and evidently changes life for the better. With that explained, it is understandable for nationals in developing countries to be increasingly happy.

However, developed countries have a demanding definition of happiness, in which case mere economic advances do not help happiness. With the material side of life in developed countries addressed to the degree where chances to further life improvement are so small as to be dismissed, the growing **yearn for** individuality, personal realisation, and cleaner environment, which take a long time to fulfill if they can be fulfilled at all. Naturally in that case, hopes for life betterment other than personal/national economic prosperity are basically lost, and for that individuals tend to be less happy or even increasingly unhappy.

To conclude, happiness is not **in direct proportion with** economy with such other factors as society, environment, and personal pursuit in play. The **moral** here is that **balanced national growth** is **direly** needed, and **mere** economic growth will not possibly contribute to the welfare of individuals.

Nowadays, a large amount of advertising is aimed at children. Some people think this can have negative effects on children and should be banned. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2011, SEP 15		
Brief/Summary	P × × ×	F + V + C
Test analyses	P × × ×	CLT

(Word count = 295)

Advertising with its prevalence and profit-inducing functions is a seemingly unavoidable daily occurrence, but its focus on the youngest consumer group possible, i. e. children, receives negative reviews—a vicious move that should be banned.

Advertisements **targeting accurately at** children, the end consumers, are **strategic**. Besides the appeal in contents and expression, directing advertisements **with precision** at **potential users** is the key to advertising success. Children, minus the financial power to personally close the deal but with their paramount influence, commit their parents or guardians to the purchase of products attractively advertised.

However, targeting advertisements to **the lack of judgment and psychological immaturity** is **unethical**. Given the business validity in targeting advertisements on children, the practice is blamed for taking advantage of the immaturity of children—advertisements channel the naivety and inexperiencedness of children into wantonness, and then in no time pressure over adults family members, who would normally **screen off** advertisements of the kind, but in reality are lovingly coerced to cut the deal.

In concession, banning children advertisements lacks legal support, and thus control seems to be the only countermeasure. The reality is this: as long as the advertisements targeting children are within the law, mainly content -wise, there is no legal support to ban the advertisements that may unfairly use children with their innocence. In this case, the government becomes the responsible party to draft policies and laws to curb the negative side of advertising in question while protecting the rights of **advertisers and product manufacturers**. Meanwhile, parents/guardians need to supervise the exposure of children-targeting advertisements to avoid unnecessary and irrational expenses.

In sum, certain children -oriented advertisements are negatively impactful; however banning advertising in the category is illegal, which entails governmental supervision over the advertising business and parental control of children's **intake** of advertisements.

Some people think that dangerous sports should be banned, but others think the people should have freedom to choose sports activities. Discuss both views and give your opinion.

2011, JUL 30		
Brief/Summary	P × × ×	3V
Test analyses	P × × ×	LIFE

(Word count = 279)

In this age of innovation and excitement, sports seem to have taken a turn from strengthening the body to seeking thrill. Individuals **deliberately** choose to do such dangerous sports as bungee jumping and rock climbing instead of merely enjoying those on TV. Thus, disagreement arose: dangerous sport activities are of high risk and are supposed to be banned by the government, while rights of choosing sports freely should be guaranteed.

Doubtlessly, dangerous sport, X-sports in current terms, can be so risky as to be deadly. Taking adventurous activities without proper training or protection incurs danger, which turns out to be **injuries and fatality** at times. Moreover, should individual participants choose to play dangerous sports in undeveloped areas or even illegal zones to seek **intensified thrill**, accidents would most likely occur, and the possibility of rescue would be thus dimmed.

On the bright side, dangerous sports are fashionable, **stress-relieving** and **profit-generating**. Initially, taking part in adventure activities is a trendy and efficient means to cultivate courage, **willpower** and **resourcefulness**, which are rarely seen among modern younger generation. Consecutively, pressure in contemporary society is **smothering**, and attending extreme sports has been proved to be effective to relieve the stress from work and life. Lastly, from an economic point of view, thrill-entailing sports are a comparatively new economic growth point, which recently has transformed into a promising industry.

In light of the obvious pro's versus con's, instead of banning dangerous sports, governments are supposed to properly guide the development of X-sports by respecting the positive nature in the sports and supervise such implementation as safety control, participation qualification, and rescue training. With successful governmental involvement, adventurous activities will bring rewarding enjoyment and welcome a sound development.

There are many to-be-extinct animal species in the world nowadays. Some people say we should protect these animals from dying out, while others say we should concentrate more on problems of human beings. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

2011, JUL 09		
Brief/Summary	P × × ×	3V
Test analyses	P × × ×	ECO/ENVR

(Word count = 273)

Global warming, deforestation, environmental degradation, and over-urbanisation have **jointly push** some animals **to the brink of extinction**. It is at this particular time, disagreement arises between protecting to-be-extinct animals versus leaving them be and caring for human problems.

Human problems do deserve constant attention. Truthfully speaking, the **status quo** of the world is far from satisfactory, and attention has to be spared if the environment keeps degrading, when regional wars are incessant, where education resources are excluding the poor, and on how to shrink the financial gap nationally and internationally. Problems mentioned above are threatening the prospect of humans in their own ways and need to be promptly dealt with.

Meanwhile, animal diversity is reasonable and should be maintained. At the top of food chain, humans cannot care less about the existence of certain animals because of their **self-conceived superiority and resourcefulness**. However, it is not until the end of the day that humans come to realise that they are just a part of a chain effect of which any participants are equally indispensable. In that sense, caring for endangered animals is in itself an act to benefit humans themselves.

Concessively, animal protection is disputable. Some contemporary scientists contend that animal extinction **abides by** the nature's law—survival of the fittest, and there is no need for **human intervention**. However, the problem is that the theory mentioned above can never be tested, and should it fail, it will be doomsday.

In sum, beside the human problems to be addressed, the world will most likely be better off if endangered animals are protected; "better be prepared than sorry" can be a very good **motto**.

Computers technologies are more accessible and cheaper, and as a result, more adults work at home and children study at home. Is this a positive or negative development?

2011, MAR 19		
Brief/Summary	P × × ×	F + C
Test analyses	P × × ×	TEK

(Word count = 298)

The creation and existence of computers have been controversial enough since they got popular, if not prevalent in every household, and became an indispensable part of life. Saturating in most domains, computers make possible working and studying at home, which is a positive development as expatiated in the following parts.

Admittedly, computers are at times **accused of** their negative effects. The most disputed side-effect is that computers most likely introduce a **sedentary lifestyle** to the general population, resulting in obesity and **overall health degradation** due to lack of sports. Also, computer technology **allegedly** drives people further away instead of bonding them closer because of all the **convenient yet casual sessions of communication** made possible only by technology.

However, IT does allow people more freedom and choices. Computers, especially with the connectivity by the Internet, take workers and students out of where they are supposed to be and allow them the freedom of time to fit their tasks in their own schedules at **desirable slots**. The advantage mentioned above better **echoes** individual preference of the mode of work and study.

Moreover, the prevalence of computer skills mirrors progression and **sheds light on** future trend. It is technological advances that bring the world this far into the information age, and it is no exaggeration that the whole world is now functioning on 0's and 1's. In that case, there is no reason why work experience and study routines should not **abide by** the practice of digitization and connectivity that computer skills have to offer, and that will be the reasonably foreseeable future in light of daily IT practice.

In conclusion, despite the strong opinions on the dark side of information technology, computers with their connectivity **redefined and elevated** daily life and will continue and better their performance in the future.

Charities and organisations always give special names to particular days such as "National Children's Day" and "National Non-smoking Day". What are the causes of these particular days? How effective are they?

2010, AUG 21		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	SOCIO

(Word count = 303)

As a long-standing history, charities and organisations name a specific date for a certain purpose to address concerning issues. The reasons for and the effectiveness of the practice are to be illustrated as follows.

First, the mission of charities and organisations leads to naming specific days. Charities and other organisations were founded for the public good in such areas as public health and concerns for children, and hence "National Non-smoking Day" and "National Children's Day". Through **commemorating events** and **promotional measures**, the reputation of those organisations is spread and possible financial resources, i. e. governmental investment and **enterprise donations**, can be in place and at the disposal of named purposes.

Moreover, naming particular days calls for and echoes public concerns for certain issues. It is no exaggeration to admit that public awareness of important issues is as contributing a factor to the creation of commemoration dates as the insight and experience of charities and organisations. Without the common concerns on certain matters, the need for special days is little to none, and it is the common understanding of the masses that leads to the necessity of naming days for a particular purpose.

The measure is generally effective when certain issues are at the centre of public or national attention and accordingly addressed. Undeniably, commemorating date's being decided is the first step taken to confront issues, without which however, efforts and plans are merely theories. Moreover, with the special days **gaining popularity**, measures are bound to be tried and take effect. As an example, it is because of "International Non-smoking Day" that governments, despite the astonishing profits in tobacco business, started campaigns to battle smoking.

In sum, it is the nature of charities and organisations and **awaking public awareness** that make special commemorating days possible, which will **incessantly** benefit the public good **in designated areas**.

Some groups, such as poor people and people from rural areas, think universities should make it especially easy for them to get access to university education. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2010, JUN 05		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	V + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	EDU

(Word count = 292)

Fairness in the definition or **implementation** of standards has always been of argument and students from rural areas enrolling into university with a favorable policy is a case in this category, which brings opposing opinions and difficult reconciliation.

In defense of the students from relatively under-developed areas, education resources are **scarce**. Due to the insufficiency of economic development, education resources, i. e. teaching faculty/facilities, teaching-aiding equipment, and extra-curriculum planning, generally **overlook or simply skip** rural areas, and higher education is a major one of the resources. In that case, students in rural areas are **naturally and unfortunately** given less local choices of higher education, and obliged to compete for university entrance in **education-abundant areas**.

Additionally, rural students may possess more **commendable** personal qualities for higher education than students elsewhere. Developmental deficiency of rural areas may **boost the desire for** knowledge which will well be the last resort to better individual development. Moreover, in the face of material insufficiency, rural students are **indisputably and unconditionally** more familiar with the concepts of sharing, economy and cooperation.

However, as any argument asks for a second side, higher education favoring students from rural areas could not stand arguments as follows. Urban students are doubtlessly in better contact with technological advances and more likely stronger in academics because of their educational background. More convincingly, urban citizens, the families of urban students, contribute to the overall development of a city, in which education is an industry **of heavy concern**, and thus, **preferential enrollment policy** may hurt education and ultimately social justice.

In summary, a relatively workable scheme is demanded in this case, with which equality in education resources distribution is **heeded**, personal qualities are considered, and promotion of higher education, which is key to general national development, is **prioritised**.

The gap between the poor and rich gets larger. What causes the phenomenon and how to solve it?

2010, JAN 23		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + X
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	ECM SOCIO

(Word count = 285)

Justice and fairness are **intrinsic human rights** and should be **safeguarded**, which might not be reflected in wealth distribution. As the polarisation of the rich and the poor accelerates, concerns for the root causes and countermeasures emerge.

First, technological advances are widening the wealth gap. Most current social phenomena entail or at least reflect the progress technology has made, and wealth gap is one of them. The possession and application of the first productivity, namely technology, are **substantially profitable**. However, it is the already rich with their wealth that get hold of and profit from modern technology or at least much earlier than the poor. As for solutions to the problem, education tops the list—it is education that will **even out** the privilege of the rich to control the means for development and the key to treasure. A seat in classroom somehow will be a change for life.

Second, the **exacerbating** social unfairness **tears the gap bigger**. To be specific, governments and their policy making could be improved in this case. In most countries, taxation policies tend to favour the unfortunate, whose wealth benefits themselves more than the society in general because **coincidentally or not**, it is the wealthy that have the power in governmental management and legislation. Thus, to resolve the deadlock, the key lies in the reform of the government and supervision from the general public. Only when governmental power is fairly exercised and citizens make it their own duty to supervise their government, can fairness in wealth distribution be guaranteed and the gap of wealth be shrunk if not closed.

In sum, knowledge is power to **change life for the better**, and better governmental administration will **effect** fair chances to wealth.

The environment problems facing today's world are so great that there is little ordinary people can do to improve the situation, and hence governments and large companies should be responsible for reducing the amount of damage being done to the environment. To what extent do you agree or disagree?

2009, OCT 31		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	V + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	ECO/ENVR

(Word count = 278)

As economy and technology race time, environmental issues **loom large**. Despite that environmental protection efforts are made in light of **the brutal degradation of life surroundings**, the most **influential** force in the campaign is yet to be decided among governments, companies of a large scale and individual citizens.

On the one hand, governments are an effective party in environmental protection for their **administrative powers and financial support**. With policy making, governments **legalise** environmentally friendly standards and enforce environmental protection acts. Meanwhile, to better promote the course to help environment, governments **financially participate** and **take the lead**, which proves to be massively effective.

On the other hand, large enterprises can and should be **a major force in** environmental protection. With the flexibility of decision making and enactment, enterprises in environment business **excel in** addressing particular environmental cases and **initiating effective approaches**. Moreover, apparently yet sadly, it is the enterprises in certain cases that are involved in degrading the environment with their production and business activities, for which they naturally are held responsible and should somehow compensate.

However, individual involvement is the ultimate way out of the conundrum of environmental degradation. Statistics has it that over two thirds of the pollution in the world **originates from** daily life sources, that is, it is the general public who pollute the environment and should be majorly responsible for pollution. Additionally, public awareness of the seriousness of environmental problems and corresponding **preventive/protective efforts** from individual citizens will lead to the general betterment of the environment.

With the expatiation above, it is safe to conclude that governments, enterprises and individuals are all somehow responsible for environmental protection with their respective strength in the matter.

More and more students choose to go to other countries for their higher education. Do you think the benefits outweigh the problems associated with it?

2009, MAR 14		
Brief/Summary	**P** × × ×	F + C
Test analyses	**P** × × ×	EDU

(Word count = 285)

Knowledge is power, and hence the pursuit of knowledge, specially **expressed** in the **enthusiasm** in higher education. However, as **furthering tertiary education** abroad is soaring, consensus stops at the analysis of pro's and con's.

Student-**wise**, higher education in other countries is **commendable**. First, according to recent statistics, most overseas students are from developing countries, and the appeal apparently is the advanced education theories and practices in developed countries. Second, the choice of foreign universities is shyly **loaded with** a **job perspective** and possible **immigration intentions**. Despite language difficulties and financial burdens, the rationale here is simple: choices out of free will need to and mostly likely are reasonably beneficial.

From a national point of view, overseas university education will likely hurt home countries with **brain drain** and help destination countries in terms of finance and human resource. On the one hand, developing countries, with their **to-be-improved** economic **status quo**, are hardly the first choice for nationals to go back to upon graduation. On the other hand, education destination countries will be financially blessed for the **influx** of students, which later will probably account for human resource reserve for the hosting countries.

As a result, with the increase of students seeking education abroad, the gap between home and destination countries will be further **stretched**. As mentioned previously, regional difference in economy and education has always been evident and hence the education preference in relatively developed countries, which consequently results in the low homecoming rate and a **shrinking labour force** with higher education. Thus, only when the brain drain is **contained**, can home countries catch up with destination countries.

Overall, furthering higher education overseas helps individual students and the destination countries, while the **zeal** harms home countries.

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版式设计◎ 悠米兹 meeze QQ2534466248 15650750545

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上架指导 雅思 / 写作

ISBN 978-7-111-54376-3

ISBN 978-7-111-54376-3

9 787111 543763 >

定价：46.80元